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[No. 110

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

— 97 —

General Summary.

We have been favored with a sight of some Cape Town Gazettes, brought by the *BALCARRAS*, the latest of which was published subsequently to her arrival at the place, and is dated the 2d of March. Had she brought but one Paper later from the Cape it would have contained January News from England by the Courts; but she will no doubt soon be here, as well as other vessels that left England since the commencement of the present year.

By an article in the Cape Town Gazette of March 2, we learn that H. M. S. *TEES* of 20 guns was at Portsmouth on the 9th of December, where she was to be paid on the following Monday, and then to sail immediately with dispatches for Bengal. The article to which we allude, and which is quoted from the *TRUE BRITON*, says "Her detention is supposed to have been occasioned by the uncertainty of the Marquess of Hastings returning from India."

We know, however, demi-officially, from the *JOHN BULL*, that the Marquis of Hastings's request to be relieved from the Indian Government, was laid before the Court of Directors on the 5th of December. This request would of course be complied with; and we believe that by Act of Parliament, the Directors are bound to nominate a Successor within two months from the period of accepting a Governor General's resignation. It is more than probable, therefore, that the *TEES*, which may be looked for every day, will bring some decisive intelligence on this subject. It was also thought that Dispatches regarding Persia would be sent by this vessel.

In the same Cape Town Gazette of March 2d, 1822, is a paragraph from the *COURIER* of the 8th of December, which, from its tone and manner, may be also regarded as demi-official, and which mentions the following arrangements.

"The Earl Talbot having completed his four years in Ireland, will be succeeded, as Lord Lieutenant, by the Marquis Wellesley; and Mr. Goulburn goes there, in the room of Mr. Grant, as Chief Secretary. Lord Sidmouth retires from the Office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, in which he will be succeeded by Mr. Peel. It is not true that Mr. Canning is going to India."

In this state of uncertainty as to our future Governor General, conjecture is difficult; but Lord Melville appears, under all circumstances, to be the most likely person of those named.

We have heard that the *GLASGOW* Frigate which left this recently for Madras, has been recalled; and as it is generally known that this Ship is placed at the Marquis of Hastings's disposal, it is more than probable that such recall has reference to her being held in readiness for the embarkation of the Governor General for England, whenever circumstances may admit of his yielding up his important trust to his Successor.

The Extracts from our English Papers relate principally to Ireland; and the very mention of the name of that unhappy country, induces us to repeat the hope that events may lead to the Marquis of Hastings being soon placed at the head of its Government, as a sphere in which all the peculiar traits of his public and private character would come into immediate exercise, and be productive, no doubt, of more essential good than all the bayonets that could be sent against it, if connected (as it must be

to be effective, whoever is at the helm) with the adoption of liberal and conciliatory measures on the part of the Ministry, the Landlords, and the Magistracy of the country, aided by the co-operation of Irishmen generally, whether absentees or residents on the soil.

As the Politics of France excite at present considerable attention at home, we give in to-day's Paper a *Projet* relative to the Press, presented to the Chamber of Deputies by command of his Majesty. It consists of two Titles: the one treats of Repression and the other of Prosecution. The details of this *Projet* would not afford our readers in general much light on the real extent of the liberty thereby granted to the French Press; as this is intimately connected with the composition of the tribunals and the mode of trial followed in such cases. According to the statement of a late English paper, offences through the Press are tried by persons originally selected by an officer of the government; their number, which is at first considerable, is reduced by other officers of the government, who strike off such names as they or their employers may have an objection to; and last of all when only a very small number of these picked and re-picked men remains, the accused is allowed to choose which of them shall try him; an option which can be of little value since it is probable that they are all of them known to be biassed against him. This may be said to be the English art of packing (which is known to be the great arcanum of our law of libel) brought to perfection and sanctioned by legal enactments.

With such an engine in the hands of government, it may be conceived how little Liberty of the Press is left by a *Projet* of which the following is the substance: That whoever publishes any thing derogatory to the Royal authority or the present regime shall be fined and imprisoned; that whoever publishes any thing tending to bring the Government into contempt shall be fined and imprisoned; That whoever shall outrage or ridicule any religion established by law shall be fined and imprisoned.

Such laws, as they will be interpreted by the partisans of the government, will include every species of censure on the acts of ministers, of clergymen, or other public functionaries; and it will depend entirely on the Jury, from which, composed as it is, little is to be hoped, whether or not there will be any Liberty of the Press whatever. There is thus no check on the conduct of public men, and no means of enlightening the people as to their true interests. Abuses will be protected by their magnitude, and the worst of characters will enjoy the most perfect immunity from censure; since as an upright man does not shrink from a public scrutiny of his conduct, so a petty offender will hardly think it necessary to avenge an exposure of trifling delinquencies, as the disgrace attending them is not so great nor would the punishment be severe; but the public robber, the contriver of his country's ruin, will enjoy the most unbounded protection; for to hint at his acts would be libellous, to lay them fairly before the Public in their true colours, little less than blasphemy.

The Articles respecting religion are equally pernicious to the nation, and hostile to all improvement; besides being infinitely more absurd. It may be rather too early at the present day to discuss political questions without any other restraint than that of reason; but surely men may be allowed now to expose the errors of Popery and the artifices of Priests without being subject to legal penalties. The world has at last become wise enough to be able to listen to truth on such subjects, without being inflamed with the demon of Persecution:—the nations of Europe are

generally convinced that the true religion will maintain its ground without being propagated by the sword. The French Ministry by protecting any religion by legal penalties, must therefore in the estimation of the world, accuse that favoured religion of being unable to stand by its own merits; and themselves of patronising it merely as an engine of rule. They thereby confess their conviction that without being so propped up it would be rejected by the common sense of mankind;—which is the case of every religion but the true. But we have perhaps bestowed more attention on this subject than it deserves; as the great question is not what will be the consequences of the acts of such a government as that of France, but how long it may be reasonably supposed to last. If the French Government do not renounce its predilection for tyranny, it must be clear to every reflecting person that a spirited and enlightened nation like France will shortly renounce the government itself.

London, Dec. 4.—The accounts by yesterday's mail from Ireland are pretty much of the same general complexion as those which have reached us for some weeks past, in so far as they exhibit the disposition to lawless outrage amongst many of the southern and south-western counties. Where so much of the popular animosity has been directed against the tithe system, by which the Protestant establishment is supported, we can hardly be surprised at any variation of mode or form in which the same passion seeks to indulge itself; or at its occasionally shifting, through mere wantonness, the object of its immediate attack. It has seldom happened within the last century, however, that in the very worst seasons of Irish disturbance, the mingled feelings of bigotry and impatience of the tithe-proctor have failed to respect the places set apart for public worship. In the rebellion of 1798, even after it had taken a Popish turn, we have no distinct recollection that many Protestant churches were destroyed or injured. But it appears that such things were to happen; for on Friday se'nnight, the parish church of Knockane, in the neighbourhood of Killarney, was set on fire, and totally consumed, with all the Bibles, Prayer-books, and other property contained in it; and this, as it would seem, from a menace held out to the churchwardens, in revenge for their exaction of the parish cess. There is a list of other outrages, and not a short one, to be added to the previous accounts from that country. A barn and homestead belonging to Mr. CUFFE were burnt a few days ago, near the Sliebnaman Mountain, within the borders of the county of Kilkenny: this is worthy of mention, chiefly as indicating the spread of insubordination to districts originally undisturbed. The brother of the unhappy man, SHEA, who perished with his family in a manner so dreadful, has been ordered by the banditti to quit his lands on pain of a similar punishment. Further proofs of the continuance of this bad spirit are recited, but they are not marked by any peculiarity or aggravation. In the mean time, the circumstances which distinguishes the last advices from Dublin above those of former posts, is the bustle of preparation for resistance to the law-breakers, which they describe as being afoot throughout the whole island. Whether the preparation be of the most judicious or effective kind, remains to be hereafter determined. Certain it seems, that for an open defiance of the laws, and contempt of the lives and properties of unoffending individuals, the immediate remedy must be force, in some shape or other. The best force, *ceteris paribus* would, of course, be the *posse comitatus*; but, unhappily, where, as in the south of Ireland, the *posse* is ranged on the wrong side of the question, it would be childishness or pedantry to talk of expecting any efficacy from the civil power. Of military force, then, there are in Ireland two sorts—the regulars, and the yeomanry of the country. A volunteer army began on one occasion by protecting Ireland from a foreign invader, and finished by rescuing her from the old thralldom in which the mistaken policy of our English ancestors had retained the Irish nation. Were no spirit to be found in the country at present but that which predominated throughout Ireland during the American war, we should still say, resort to the armed loyalty of the people, to protect the constitution and the laws: but, unfortunately, a new train of evils have since arisen; the increas-

ing property and power of the Catholics brought into life the mischievous Orange system; the Yeomanry, the perverted successors of the volunteers of 1779, are almost exclusively of the Orange tribe: so that, instead of arming patriotism against an invader, or loyalty against rebels, we shall now, by bringing the Yeomanry forward, only place one bigotted faction in battle-array against another. Yet this, we deeply lament to say, is the scheme which Lord TALBOT appears to be on the point of executing. The Commandants of the Dublin Yeomanry, all, with few exceptions (at least they were so in 1792 and 1803) enthusiastic Orangemen, have been summoned to attend the Lord Lieutenant, and to report to him the probable strength of their corps: 600 men of the Armagh Yeomanry, a county which is the very focus of the Orange spirit, have been placed on permanent duty. We hope this last measure is merely adopted to provide a local substitute for the KING's forces, who may be moved from Armagh towards the southern counties; since, to employ the services of a band of Orangemen in the midst of Munster, where the lower class of population is exclusively Popish, would be to improve a civil into a religious war. A momentary suppression of the system of open violence, we have often said, may be soon expected; but of a permanent cure, who is there so sanguine as to speak? Evils incidental to human society in its ordinary forms may be removed, or speedily and sensibly palliated, by the most obvious expedients of policy and law: but when the disease is in the very structure and constitution of a society, now existing for upwards of six centuries, the highest intelligence, the most upright disposition, and the most unembarrassed and unthwarted power, must leave to the operation of time itself, the far greater portion of the only practicable remedy. In a country where there is, comparatively speaking, no middle order, to serve at once as an example to the poor, and a check to the mighty—and a mediator and a barrier between their respective encroachments—these extremes will view each other as natural enemies, and will clash whenever they meet. In a country, again, where an inefficient, partial, and provoking magistracy, may be traced rather to the want of sound materials, than to a corrupt or injudicious selection of them by the Government, it is impossible that the wretched multitude should regard the agents and ministers of the laws as any thing but part of the general system of injustice by which they are ground into the earth. Such is the state of Ireland; and it is one which weak heads, sordid principles, and vulgar politics, can never handle with the chance of effecting any permanent or solid good.

We yesterday received MADRID papers to the 20th ultimo, which, though they supply no intelligence of a later date than the accounts from Spain in the French Journals, are useful, as they enable us to discover the basis, and to correct the exaggerations, of those accounts. It would appear from them, that though there have been no positive disturbances of any importance in the capital or provinces, the public mind, over a great part of the kingdom, is in a feverish and restless state, arising from dissatisfaction with the character and measures of the Ministry. In the capital a petition for their dismissal has been presented from the citizens to the KING, by the hands of QUIROGA, the restorer of the Constitution and the right of presenting such petitions. From Cadiz strong remonstrances have been sent against their continuance in office, and menaces of disobedience eventually held out to the authority of a Government of which they should be allowed to remain the organs. Seville has joined in the remonstrance, and applauded the conditional threat of rebellion. Murcia, Valencia, Corunna, and other towns and provinces have expressed themselves equally hostile to the members of the present administration. The striking circumstance about these petitions is, that they are adopted after an appeal to the people, and in public meetings, at which the chief authorities of the city or province attend. In Murcia, the Political Chief of the province not only proposed the meeting, but invited the Judges of the other higher tribunal, and all the authorities, to be present for the purpose of agreeing to a petition "soliciting his Majesty for a remedy to the evils that threaten the heroic Spanish nation." The Judges declined the invitation to an assembly which they

thought forbidden by the provisions of a law passed in last session. The citizens, in their petition, express their indignation at those who accuse them of entertaining republican sentiments, and declare that they are only dissatisfied with the mode in which the existing government is administered—with the proscription of RIEGO, and their other best Patriots—with the partiality or corruption of a portion of the magistracy, selected from among the supporters of the old despotism; and with the appointment of military and civil functionaries, whose object is not to maintain, but to undermine, the constitution. To these causes of excitement, connected with the composition of the ministry, may be added those arising from the state of the finances, and the distresses of some classes of the community. In Ceuta, the garrison, as it was receiving no pay, refused to do any duty; and in a town in Navarre, the populace, no doubt urged by the monks or priests, whose incomes had been curtailed, attacked the soldiers, whom they supposed instrumental in bringing about the change. Every town, too, has its political *Tertulla*, or club, which becomes the organ for expressing or creating discontent, and is esteemed patriotic in proportion to its severity in censuring the measures of Government. It is to be hoped, however, that this agitation, and the slight disturbances which we have mentioned, are merely temporary—that they affect only the surface of society,—and that they will ultimately not shake the confidence of the people in the principles of freedom and of constitutional monarchy. The best proof of the stability of constitutional rights in Spain, is to be found in the calmness with which the Cortes proceed in their duties, amid the little agitations which afford to their enemies such happy prognostics of misfortune and confusion.—*Times*.

London, Dec. 6, 1821.—Were we of that sanctified class which charitably discovers in every calamity the inflection of a divine judgment, we should certainly consider the present explosion in Ireland as a punishment from the presumptuous confidence that was four months since reposed in the virtues of a Royal visit. Much good might rationally have been expected from the KING's seeing with his own eyes the miseries of a misgoverned kingdom, but the moderation of rational expectation ill accorded with the extravagant faith of frantic loyalty, which could be satisfied with nothing short of an absolute miracle. The mere fact of the KING's presence was declared to have regenerated Ireland, to have healed discord, diffused prosperity, and promoted the general welfare of the country; and we doubt not, that if the benevolent purpose of his MAJESTY had not been considered as alone all sufficient, and had it been forwarded by some sacrifices on the part of the landholders and Clergy, much might have been accomplished for the peace and happiness of the kingdom—but those who expect miracles in their favour, do not work their own safety. If landlords had made the Royal visit the signal for lowering their rents, if the Clergy had remitted something of their wonted nicety and exactness in the collection of their tithes, and had Orangemen, in compliance with the KING's desire, abated their accustomed insolence, the peasantry might have begun to believe, for the first time, that the amelioration of their condition entered into the views of Government, and that the best recommendation to the KING's favour was the promotion of the welfare of the poorest and most wretched of his subjects. How far the operation of this conviction might have stifled the savage spirit that has recently burst forth, it is unhappily now too late to contemplate. The modern Helots have risen against their masters with a murderous thirst of vengeance, and the Government, like Sparta of old, is about to draw the sword against a class degraded and demoralized by its narrow crooked policy.

Canada Papers to the 1st ult. have arrived. They state, that an express had reached Quebec from the United States, with news of the sudden advance of flour, which occasioned so great a demand for grain in Canada, that it rose to double the former price; and bankers' bills had advanced from a discount to a premium. As there were very few vessels in the Saint Lawrence, and as the export of grain to Great Britain would be considerable, in the expectation of its being admitted, it was generally expected

that freights would advance very considerably. The Legislature of Upper Canada was to be called together on the 20th of November, which is an earlier period than usual, in consequence of some misunderstanding having arisen with Lower Canada, respecting the payment of certain duties by the latter to the former.

In letters from Odessa, dated early in November, it is stated, that according to intelligence from Petersburg, Baron STROGONOFF still retained there his title of Ambassador to Constantinople, and that no notes or official communications from Turkey were submitted to the EMPEROR without having previously undergone his inspection.

London, December 7, 1821.—It will be seen from the proceedings yesterday at the Court of Common Council, that a Report of the Committee of General Purposes, to which was entrusted the inquiry into the circumstances of the affray which took place between the Life-guards and the populace on the day of the funeral of HONEY and FRANCIS, was yesterday given in. The Committee expressed it as their opinion, that the Statement of Mr. WAITHMAN in his Letter to Lord BATHURST was fully borne out. The Evidence is to be printed, so that the public will soon have an opportunity of judging for themselves on this subject.

Ministers have affected great *hauteur* throughout this business. A little more regard to what the duties of their situation demanded of them on the occasion, would have been more consistent with true dignity. In the absence of all good grounds of defence, misrepresentation and calumny have been had recourse to; but the public cannot be deceived by their arts.

For instance, a disingenuous attempt has been made in a Ministerial Morning Paper to confound the planning of the procession with the conduct of Mr. WAITHMAN, and to charge the latter with every thing objectionable in the former. But every one knows that no man laboured more than Mr. WAITHMAN to prevent the procession. How unfair and unmanly then is an attempt of this nature!—"We need not advert," it is said, "to the original scheme of the noted Doctor WATSON—to the manner in which the Doctor was superseded by the Sheriff—to profanation of the Sabbath by this riotous mob—to the procession which passed through St. Giles's, the residence of the lowest and most depraved inhabitants of the metropolis—to the excitement of popular feeling, which was attempted by halting at Cumberland-gate," &c.

What are we to infer from this invective against the composition of the procession? It may be true that St. Giles's contains the lowest and most depraved inhabitants of the metropolis—and the character of the procession may have been all that it is here made to be—what has this to do with Mr. WAITHMAN's conduct? Allow that the procession contained many desperate characters—Did not this render a breach of the peace only the more probable? If Mr. WAITHMAN attempted to prevent the procession but could not, was he not to do the next best thing to prevent the effusion of blood? We have an exemplification in a neighbouring country, of the effects produced by acting on any other principles than those of justice towards the people. When the lives of the rabble, as they are called, are disregarded, they soon cease to regard the lives of their superiors.—*Morn. Chron.*

Inverness.—The following trick, executed by some clever rogue in Inverness, is almost worthy of the annals of Bow-street:—In the dusk of the evening last week, a man came to the shop of a dealer, and asked a sight of his wine. A cork was immediately drawn, and the customer with the knowing smack of a connoisseur, deliberately swallowed a glass, and pronounced it very fair port, intimating his intention of ordering a quantity. He next requested a sight of some foreign spirits. Some rum was accordingly drawn from a cask, handed to him, and sipped with equal approbation. This obliging customer then went off, promising to return in a few minutes. When the merchant had staid in his cellar till his patience was exhausted, he proceeded to cork up his wine, when he found that a bottle of small beer had been very adroitly substituted in its place.

John Bull—Humbug.

On the occasion of a Meeting which recently took place in London, to consider of the best means of promoting the Intellectual Improvement of India, where some of the most upright and philanthropic characters of England took a part in the Proceedings, the infamous Editor of JOHN BULL, who, under the mask of the Bible Crown and Sceptre, scoffs equally at Religion, Decency, and Truth, took occasion to hold up their benevolent efforts to general ridicule, under the title of "Humbug."

We republished this to expose it to public execration as it deserved; but we find that the JOHN BULL of this place does not think so meanly of his London namesake's ridicule of moral and religious instruction being extended to the lower classes. Here, we have Schools and School Book Societies, whose labours in the cause of Education cannot be too much praised; but it is clear that their efforts cannot be acceptable to those who approve of the following article, which appeared in the JOHN BULL of yesterday, taken from the JOHN BULL at home, as one of those Extracts likely to amuse the Indian Reader.

We know not what the Lovers of Social Order will say to this. The article is as follows:—

Humbug.

It is quite extraordinary that men supposed to be conversant with the history of their country, and who ought at least, as public journalists, to be able to apply the results of their knowledge to the benefit of the existing generation, should appear to be utterly blind to the danger of the many systems which are growing up and becoming vigorous and prolific, as they accumulate the means of aggression against our established institutions in Church and State. Who would believe that the COURIER, a journal for whose principles we entertain a certain respect, could be so blind as to submit to the public eye the following (we have no doubt well paid for) paragraph, under the pompous title of "Religion and Morality among the Soldiers?"

"RELIGION AND MORALITY AMONGST THE SOLDIERS.—Saturday evening, a very numerous and highly respectable meeting was held at the Goat Tavern, Pimlico, to take into consideration the best means of raising a Friendly Society and Bethel Union, for the purpose of promoting Religion and Morality amongst Soldiers. The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Penzance, took the Chair, and was supported by several respectable and eminent individuals. The most conspicuous feature of the meeting was that of two of the Life Guards being present, who delivered speeches of a very interesting description, in support of the measures about to be adopted to raise an institution for the purpose mentioned, and which met with great applause. Several other persons delivered their sentiments, and various resolutions were framed. The meeting lasted till a late hour, when the assemblage contributed towards the object for which they had met, and departed."

THE REV. MR. SMITH is a very convenient personage—and whether he came from Penzance, or from John-o'-Groat's house, is a matter of very little importance, as he may be found in any intervening city, borough, village or hamlet, by dozens—we mean his name—and that is all that was wanted upon the above occasion. We have no pleasure, our readers may rest assured, in bringing forward men to public notice in new characters, or in stripping those who have long worn borrowed plumes of their usurped qualifications; but it is equally our pledge, and our duty to speak truth in the hour of danger, and to put our countrymen on their guard against the wiles and artifices of ambitious and mischievous Agitators. Our opinion of Mr. Wilberforce we have reluctantly been compelled to give to the world—and the single anecdote (if no other existed) of his having procured Mr. Overton the York living, is sufficient to stamp his character forever—it is conclusive—it is a volume!

This Bethel Goat Tavern Meeting is another engine either of this person, or of his numerous dependants and allies, who have risen into notice by tavern conventicles, and by eulogizing each other in every town where they borrow or hire a room for their purpose; their object is Church schism, and this they have effected to a lamentable extent, by following implicitly, slavishly, and to the letter, the old Puritans. They like them, have told the people, as Lord Grey, and other amiable reformers of the State, in their vocation, are in the constant habit of doing, that Churchmen in general are dumb dogs, and themselves the exclusive recipients of Divine grace. We have only to read and compare the writings of these dissenters within the Church, with those of their models

during the latter period of Elizabeth, when they were creeping into their designs, to perceive at once what is their ultimate object. They are too subtle in their generation to allow us for a moment to suppose this extraordinary coincidence is accidental; and they are too zealous and active in the adaptation of their worldly policy, and the acts of political chicanery, to admit a doubt of their intention to play the whole game.

The Bible Societies have established their influence from one end of the country to the other. The command of money, raised under the form of contributions to this seemingly philanthropic and, abstractedly, meritorious design, when united with the Church for the purpose professed, has given them the command of the press; and the liberty of conscience, like the legitimate rights of men, is perverted into a means of overthrowing our establishments, civil, political, and ecclesiastical.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject with renewed apprehension, by this open attempt (for it has long been carried on by intrigue, and private modes of conversion) to draw the soldiery into their snares. If Government continue blind or inattentive to these proceedings, a very few years will put it out of the power of any Government to check them.

We need not recur to our annals for proofs in aid of this assertion. A praying army, and a synod of military saints, are not new things in our history. Hume tells us, in speaking of the atrocious acts and sanguinary dispositions of the Roundheads in general, that—"The army itself was infected with like humours. Everard, a disbanded soldier, having preached that the time was now come when the community of goods would be renewed among Christians, led out his followers to take possession of the land; and being carried before his General, he refused to salute him, because he was but his fellow creature."

Look at this, ye rulers of the land, and if the thing be suffered to go on, at least, condescend to let us know how the consequences which formerly ensued, are to be averted from our still happy and prosperous country; or whether those who are in the opposite extreme of licentious insubordination to all civil authority, and prepared to set the torch to our holiest institutions, are to be looked to as auxiliaries against the encroachments of spiritual pride and intolerance?—Politics, as well as misery, brings a man acquainted with strange bed fellows. Mr. Wilberforce is proud to call the Honourable Gentlemen (Henry Brongham!!!) His Friend! and any other honourable gentleman, no doubt, who, without any very great zeal in the cause of Divine Truth, may find it convenient to court popularity in a School Committee, or exhibit his powers of oratory on the arena of a Bible Society Meeting.

Royal Society.

Yesterday (November 30) being St. Andrew's Day, the Royal Society held their Annual Meeting at their apartments in Somerset-place, when the President, Sir Humphry Davy, Bart. after an appropriate address, presented, in the name of the Society, two gold medals (called Sir Godfrey Copley's), one to John Frederick Wm. Herschell, Esq. for his mathematical and optical papers printed in the Philosophical Transactions, the other to Capt. Edward Sabine, for his observations on the magnetic needle and pendulum, made during the late voyage to the Arctic Seas, published in the same work. Afterwards the Society proceeded to the choice of a Council and Officers for the ensuing year, when on examining the lists, it appeared that the following Gentlemen were elected:—

Of the Old Council—Sir Humphry Davy, Bart., W. T. Brande, Esq., the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, Taylor Combe, Esq., Davies Gilbert, Esq., Charles Hatchett, Esq., J. F. W. Herschell, Esq., Sir Everard Home, Bart., John Pond, Esq., Wm. Hyde Wollaston, M. D., Thomas Young, M. D.

Of the New Council—The Earl of Aberdeen, Mathew Baillie, M. D., John Barrow, Esq., B. C. Brodie, Esq., Wm. Hamilton, Esq., James Ivory, Esq., the Marquess of Lansdown, Alexander Marcet, M. D., Thomas Murdock, Esq., and Sir Robert Seppings, Knt.

And the Officers—President, Sir Humphry Davy, Bart. L. L. D.

Treasurer—Davies Gilbert, Esqrs.

Secretaries—Wm. Thos. Brande and Taylor Combe, Esq.

After the Election the Members of the Society dined together, as usual, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Woodcote house, near Reading, on Wednesday, the 28th of November, deeply lamented by her family and friends, Ann, the wife of Thomas Fraser, Esq., late High Sheriff of Oxfordshire, after a severe and lingering illness, which she bore with patience and resignation.

On Thursday, the 27th of November, at his residence at Marchwood, near Southampton, James Coster, Esq., much regretted.

* See CALCUTTA JOURNAL of Tuesday Dec. 5, 1821, p. 564.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—101—

London Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1821.

Memorandum.—All Officers who were appointed to the late ten Royal Veteran Battalions, from the half-pay, or transferred from Regiments of the Line, are hereby required, without delay, to transmit their addresses to the Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

Memorandum.—The King has been pleased to approve of the 27th Regiment of Foot being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regiment, the words "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Orthes," and "Toulouse," in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the late 3d Battalion at the siege of Badajoz, on the 16th March, 1812; at the battle of Salamanca, on 22d July, 1812; at Vittoria, on 21st June, 1813; in the Pyrenees, in July 1813; at Nivelle, on 10th November, 1813; at Orthes, on 27th February, 1814; and in the attack of the position covering Toulouse, on 10th April 1814.

Starving Offender.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

While much has been said upon the hard case of the well-educated Cadman, will nothing be urged in favour of the apparently illiterate and distressed Thompson, who, on the 22d, was brought before the Lord Mayor, accused having stolen a pair of mud-pipes, or heavy boots, for bread. He alleged that he could get no work; that he had even offered his labour for food alone, and was refused: so he even ventured to steal to save himself from starving. The complainant being too poor to prosecute, the Lord Mayor is reported to have "committed the prisoner as a common pilferer, found at large without any means of obtaining his livelihood and sentenced him to be imprisoned two months in Bridewell, to be kept to hard labour, and well whipped!!!"

French Press.

(From the Morning Chronicle of December 8.)

We received at a late hour last night three days Paris Papers, to Tuesday last inclusive. The following are extracts:

Paris, Dec. 4.—*Chamber of Deputies, Dec. 3, 1821.*—The Keeper of Seals, after a speech of some length, presented by command of his Majesty, the following Projects relative to the Press:—

FIRST PROJET.—TITLE I.—OF REPRESSION.

"ART. I. Whosoever, by any of the means designated in Article 1. of the law of the 17th of May, 1819, shall outrage or turn into ridicule the religion of the State, shall be punished by an imprisonment of from one month to five years, and a fine of from 300 to 6000 francs.

"The same penalties shall fall upon whosoever shall outrage or turn into ridicule any other religion, the establishment of which is legally recognized in France.

"II. Every attack by any of the same means against the Royal dignity, the rights or authority of the King, the inviolability of his person, the order of succession to the Throne, the rights or authority of the Chambers, shall be punished by an imprisonment of from three months to five years, and a fine of from 300 to 6000 francs.

"III. The attack by any of these means upon the rights guaranteed by Articles 5 and 9 of the Constitutional Charter, shall be punished by an imprisonment of from one to three years, and a fine of from 100 to 4000 francs.

"IV. Whosoever, by any of the same means, shall excite to hatred or contempt of the King's Government, shall be punished by an imprisonment of from one month to four years, and a fine of from 150 to 5000 francs.

"V. Defamation or libel by any of the same means against the Courts, Tribunals, Constituted Bodies, Public Authorities, or Administrations, shall be punished by an imprisonment of from 15 days to 2 years, and a fine of from 100 to 4000 francs.

"VI. A public outrage in whatsoever manner, with reference to their functions or quality, against one or more Members of either of the Chambers, a public Functionary, a Minister of the Religion of the State, or of any of the Religions, the establishment of which is legally recognised in France, shall be punished by an imprisonment of from 15 days to years, and a fine of from 100 to 4000 francs.

"The same offence against a Jurymen with reference to his functions, or against a witness on account of his evidence, shall be punished by an imprisonment of from 10 days to a year, and a fine of from 50 to 2000 francs.

"Any outrage against a Minister of the Religion of the State, or of any of the Religions legally recognised in France, in the exercise of his functions, shall be punished by the penalties prescribed in Art. 1. of the present law.

"If the outrage in the respective cases indicated in the present Article shall have been accompanied by excess or violence against the person, the offenders shall be punished conformably to the enactments of Articles 228, 229, 231, 232, and 233 of the penal code.

"VII. Incorrectness and unfaithfulness in the accounts rendered in journals and periodical writings of the Sitzings of the Chambers, or the hearing of Courts or Tribunals, shall be punished by a fine of from 1,000 to 6,000 francs.

"In case of repetition, or when the account rendered shall be offensive to either of the Chambers, or to any Peer or Deputy, or libellous towards a Court or Tribunal, or any Magistrate, juror, or witness, the Editors of the Journal shall be besides condemned to an imprisonment of from one to three years.

In such case, the Proprietors and Editors of the condemned Journal or periodical Publication, may be interdicted from rendering any account in future of Legislative Debates or judicial proceedings. The violation of this prohibition shall be punished by doubling the penalties prescribed in the present article.

"VIII. The following offences shall be punished by an imprisonment of from fifteen days to two years, and a fine of from 100 to 4,000 francs

"1. All seditious writings publicly circulated.

"2. Tearing away or defacing any public emblems of the Royal authority, done in hatred or contempt of that authority.

"3. Publicly wearing any exterior emblems of Association, not authorised by the King or by the Police Regulations.

"4. Exhibiting in any public place or assemblage, circulating or exposing to sale any sign or symbol intended to propagate the spirit of rebellion or to disturb the public peace.

"Whosoever, by any of the means indicated in Art. 1. of the law of the 17th May, 1819, shall seek to disturb the public peace by exciting citizens to contempt or hatred against one or more classes of persons, shall be punished by the penalties prescribed in the preceding article.

"X. Every publication, sale, or exposure to sale or circulation without the previous authority of Government, drawings, engravings or lithographic prints, shall be, for the fact alone, punished by an imprisonment of from three days to six months, and a fine of from 10 to 500 francs, independent of any prosecution relative to the subject of the drawing:

"XI. Article 10 of the law of the 9th June, 1819, is extended to all the enactments of the present Title, so far as they apply to proprietors or editors of a Journal or periodical publication.

TITLE II.—OF PROSECUTION.

"XII. In the case of offences against the Chambers or one of them by any of the means indicated in the Law of the 17th May, 1819, the Chamber offended, on the application of one of its Members, if it does not choose to authorise a prosecution in the ordinary way, order that the accused may be brought to the Bar, and after having heard the case, it may condemn the party to the penalties prescribed by the laws. The decision shall be carried into effect on the order of the President of the Chamber.

"XIII. The Chambers may apply themselves, conformably to the preceding Article, the enactments of Article 8, relative to the account rendered by the Journals of their sittings.

"The enactments of the said Article 8, relative to the account rendered of the hearings of Courts and Tribunals, may be applied by such Courts or Tribunals.

"XIV. The following offences shall be prosecuted before the Correctional and Official Police.

"1st. The offences indicated by Art. 5. of the present law, and by Art. 19. of the 17th May, 1819.

"2d. The offences described in Articles 6, 8, and 10, of the present law.

"3d. The public provocation to crimes not effected, or to offences, by selling, circulating, or exposing to sale, in public places or assemblages, drawings, engravings, pictures or emblems.

"The other offences indicated by the present law shall be tried conformably to Art. 13. of the law of the 26th May, 1819.

"Dated 7th Nov. 1821.

(Signed)

"LOUIS.

SECOND PROJET.

"Only Article.—The laws of the 31st of March, 1820, and the 28th July, 1821, relative to the Publication of journals and Periodical Works shall be continued in operation till the end of the Season of 1826.

"LOUIS.

"DE SERRE."

Ireland.

(From the Dublin Journal, of Monday, December 3, 1821.)

That poverty is the main cause of the turbulence in the south of Ireland is pretty evident; but there is also another, arising from dissolute men roaming in the country, who take advantage of the weakness and irritation of the unfortunate to enable them to plunder the wealthier part of the community. The distress of the labouring class, in the greater portion of the disturbed districts, is excessive. Many, both able and willing to work, cannot get employment. They will offer to labour for the farmer at 4d. per day—"they would be happy," says our informant, "if they could obtain 6d. per day." Their food, when they can get it, is potatoes, twice or thrice a day, without even the luxury of butter milk. In this state of things the roving vagabonds, who always, more or less, infest the southern and western districts of Ireland, have found the present time most apt for their wicked schemes. They pretend to redress grievances—to reduce rents and tithes—hence, they obtain patronage among the small tenantry—they live better than the industrious—they find food and protection in the cabins during the day, and at night they sally forth to pursue their marauding expeditions. Through a system of intimidation, almost every man of the lower orders has been sworn to secrecy. This oath is deemed obligatory, or the fear of unrelenting punishment makes it so; and the banditti, although not very numerous, have thus the command of the life and property of thousands.

Let us suppose that there may be one hundred of these ruffians in the county of Limerick—that they divide themselves into parties of ten each—that they go out three nights a week, and each band makes one attack—the sum of aggregate mischief will be thirty outrages in the course of one week, the accounts of which, considering exaggeration and different reports, will fill two or three columns of the newspapers daily, to the utter consternation of the alarmists on both sides of the water.

We have good reason for believing, that measures are in progress which will, in a very short time, suppress the disturbances of the south. The vagabonds will be seized and brought to trial, and the well-disposed will be amply protected.

Although we believe that the great body of the people are uncontaminated, and that the present movements are occasioned by local causes, yet, we deem it highly proper to adopt precautionary measures, generally, to meet any unexpected emergency which folly or wickedness may create. It is not impossible for Captain Rock to swear partisans in the vicinity, or even in the outskirts of the city, for these things are managed very secretly, and the only source of information is through a channel not very accessible. It cannot be supposed that we could wish to excite alarm; but it is wise, at all times, to present a strong front to the enemy, and let him come when he may he will find us prepared.

DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

The *servile war* is still raging with unabated activity in the counties of Limerick and Kerry.

The intelligence received this morning contains accounts of several new outrages. On Saturday se'nnight a party of mounted banditti attacked the house of Mr. Hickie, of Killelton, near Ballylongford, in which they obtained three stands of arms, and after swearing the servant whether there were any more in the house they departed. On Tuesday night, five men delivered notices, in the immediate vicinity of Limerick, desiring certain payments in support of their party, and through intimidation several farms complied with such illegal demands. On Wednesday night three houses were visited near Ballybrood, in search of fire-arms and contributions in money. Mr. Maunsell's was also attacked, but not finding fire-arms the banditti broke the windows. On Wednesday night Mr. Cusson's house was again attacked, in a violent manner, for arms. He assured them that none were in his possession, but they made a minute search, and being disappointed, they wished to extort a promise from him that he would send his arms where they would direct. He refused to comply, and one fellow presenting a pistol to Mr. Cusson's breast threatened to dispatch him. The pistol was fired against the parlour door, which was shattered by large shot, and the banditti retired without committing farther mischief. The same party proceeded to the house of Major Harding, and intimated to the family that if the arms which had been removed were not brought back and delivered up, they would return in a night or two and put the whole to death. The house of Mr. Nesh was again visited, and the party threatened the lives of the inmates if they should make any disclosure relatives to them.

On Wednesday last an order was received from the Government to seize all the gunpowder in stores and shops of the city of Limerick; in consequence of this prudent measure, nearly three tons of this article were conveyed to the Ordnance Depot. On Thursday, Captain Drought, of the Police establishment, also seized and lodged a carload of gunpowder. In Cork, a similar proceeding took place on Thursday last.

A Meeting of Magistrates and Gentlemen of the Barony of Bunratty, county of Clare, was held at Newmarket on Monday, when several Resolutions, for preserving the public peace, were adopted.

In the county of Kerry, the banditti have been active within a few miles of Tralee. They searched the houses of several persons between O'Dorney and Listowell. On Wednesday morning, notice was posted on the church gate of Killyn, signed "Captain Rock," threatening all drivers, tithe collectors, with the fate of young Hoskins—death.

The church burned at Knockane, near Killarney, was lately built on the burying ground of the parish—and encroaching on the places of sepulture of some of the Catholic parishioners, was viewed by them with much dislike—an attempt was made at one time, by removing the materials, to prevent the building. In other respects we have no reason to believe that neighbourhood to be disturbed.

The Magistrates and Gentlemen of the county of Waterford, assembled at Tallow, on the 28th of November, and adopted resolutions with the view to preserve that hitherto peaceable county from the outrages which have disgraced other districts. Among other measures they propose to administer the oath of allegiance to all persons, and to open a subscription to reward those who may give private informations.

The *Carlow Morning Post* says "We are sorry to hear, that evil disposition has begun to evince itself in a remote part of this county, on the borders of the county of Wicklow."

(From the Limerick Chronicle of Saturday.)

Baron McClelland and Mr. Justice Moore are to preside at the special commission, to be held for the county and city of Limerick. The commission will open precisely at eleven o'clock and trials be immediately proceeded upon. The Magistrates of the county of Limerick are required to return the informations and recognizances forthwith to the clerk of the Crown, at his office, Limerick.

(From the Limerick Chronicle of Saturday.)

The Magistrates and Gentlemen on the line or road from Dublin, have been on the alert; some cars, laden with gunpowder, consigned for the city, have been stopped by them, and stored in places of security.

A most numerous and respectable meeting of the Magistrates and Gentlemen of the county of Tipperary was held at Nenagh, on Wednesday, when resolutions were entered into expressing a determination to support the peace of the county, and praying that the Legislature would have the Insurrection Act re-enacted, which the Meeting conceived the most effectual mode of restoring tranquillity,

On Tuesday night, five fellows distributed notices at several farm houses, on different town-fields, within a few perches of Upper William-street, desiring the proprietors to pay certain sums in support of "Captain Wright and his party," and threatening with destruction those who refuse to conform. We understand that some of the farmers, through intimidation, complied with their illegal demands.

Chute's Western Herald, received this morning, says, "Since our last publication, we regret to state, that a number of those nightly marauders, who disturb the public tranquillity, have been busy within a few miles of Tralee. On Saturday night, a large party went to different houses in the neighbourhood of O'Dorney, demanding arms, and on Monday night the same banditti, we should suppose, took arms from different persons between O'Dorney and Listowell. In no instance did they meet with any resistance. Yesterday morning a notice was posted on the church gate of Killyn, in this county, signed "Captain Rock," threatening all Drivers, Tithe Collectors, &c. with the fate of young Mr. Hoskins, as also whosoever should attempt to take it down. On Major Ponsonby having received information of this, he immediately removed it."

Our domestic news, from the more southern districts, continues to be of an afflicting and disgraceful character; and, we regret to find symptoms of an ill inclination nearer home, than Tubber. All the Proclamations for prosecuting the murderers of the Sheas, were torn down the first night after their being posted, and in place of them, a short notice was put up—"Not to be uneasy about the Proclamations being taken down, that there should be occasion for plenty of them before the winter was over." We have heard loosely of other notices being posted, in town, but would not venture reporting them without fuller authority; and we are quite convinced that in so large a population as ours, there must be many loose, idle, and thoughtless blockheads, who would think such a display of wit extremely frolicsome, in the agitation it might excite amongst their more serious neighbours—*Clonmel Herald of Saturday.*

EUROPE DEATH.

On Thursday, the 8th of November, in his 70th year, sincerely and deeply lamented by his family and friends, Thomas Preston, Esq., of Green Royd, near Halifax, one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants for the West Riding of the county of York.

Ireland.

(From the Dublin Patriot of Tuesday, December 4, 1821.)

There is no pause in the work of murder—outrage follows upon outrage, and almost every hour brings fresh tidings of the foulest and most appalling excesses. To-day, it is our duty to add to our records of crime two cases of the most savage and heartless barbarity—the assassination of an innocent woman, sleeping by the side of her husband, and in the midst of her babes! the attempted murder of the husband, and the plunder of his dwelling!—in a county, too, in which deeds of such atrocity are of novel commission, and whose population had not hitherto been infected by the lawless and incendiary spirit of neighbouring communities! Really, the heart sickens at the details of the countless barbarities which now crowd the pages of our public journals—the disgrace with which they cover us is almost national, and we fear indelible.

To-day, the following letter was addressed to us by a Gentleman of high distinction, resident at Boyle, in the County of Roscommon:—

"Sir,

"Boyle, Dec. 3.

Referring to my last letter, written in a great hurry, I have now to inform you, that the murder was perpetrated on the night of the 1st inst; the circumstances respecting it are as follow:—Three ruffians, with their faces blackened (one of them disguised in woman's clothes), forced their way into a shepherd's cabin near Knockadon, within three miles of this place; when they lit a candle, and demanded whiskey—but the shepherd, who was in bed with his wife, told them he had none; they then drew from under his bed a box, wherein was contained 4l. in Bank-notes, belonging to his master, which they took. Perceiving the shepherd about to leave his bed, one of the villains immediately stabbed him in the left breast with a bayonet, which he had fixed to the end of a bludgeon, and which the shepherd seized and wrested from him;—in the mean time, however, he was stabbed by another of the savages in several places with a knife, part of which was left in his body. He made his escape—running across two fields to the cabin of a neighbour—the blood gushing from the wound in his breast to such a degree, that the door of the cabin where he took shelter, and against which he reclined until opened, was completely covered, and the colour of the wood nearly extinguished. When the shepherd had effected his escape, the inhuman miscreants stabbed his wife in several parts of her body, and fractured her skull with a piece of wood which the poor family had used as a candlestick—leaving her quite dead by the side of a suckling infant, and two older children on an adjacent pallet.

"The shepherd is still alive, and may recover, though his case is at present very doubtful. He has given information against one man; and another has been apprehended upon suspicion, from what transpired yesterday at the Inquest.

"There is no doubt entertained that the shepherd knows the three savages that murdered his wife, and that they are known to a maid-servant who was in the house at the time, yet the dread of being murdered prevents them from even communicating their suspicions; but both declare, that they can identify all the perpetrators of this dreadful deed, if brought before them.

"Henry Fry, Esq., a Magistrate of this County, has been very active on the occasion, and I have no doubt will cause the other two suspected persons to be apprehended; constables are in search of them."

Wednesday night, water was poured into the receiver of the Post-office of Clonmel, to the injury of several letters therein deposited.

(From the Dublin Morning Post of Tuesday.)

Seizure of Arms.—The active and spirited Magistrate, Wm. Collis, Esq., Captain and Adjutant of the Kerry Regiment of Militia, suspecting that a quantity of arms was concealed in the neighbourhood of O'Dorney, Lixnaw, &c., on the night of Sunday last ordered out a detachment of the staff of the regiment, and, aided by Daniel McGillicuddy, jun, Esq., late of the Royal Navy (who volunteered his service on the occasion for two days and nights in succession), made a strict search to a considerable extent in that part of the country, and succeeded in seizing upwards of thirty stand of arms, besides pistols, bayonets, swords, &c., which were yesterday brought in here by the detachment, and lodged in the military stores of the regiment. Too much praise cannot be given to these Gentlemen, for their prompt and useful exertions on this occasion, and for the persevering spirit with which they continued the search, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the darkness of the night, and the badness of the roads, in an intricate boggy country; and it is but justice to the detachment of the Kerry Staff to say, that they performed this laborious duty with the greatest zeal and alacrity. We hope all the other Magistrates of the County and Province will follow up this laudable example; by measures equally prompt and efficacious, no doubt the diabolical spirit of insurrection, now so prevalent, would speedily be suppressed.

APPREHENSION OF TWO MORE OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERERS OF MAJOR COLLIS.

Tralee, Dec. 1.—A man of the name of Gallivan, who is charged with being one of the murderers, was apprehended yesterday evening in Listowell, by that active Magistrate, Dr. Church, whose zeal and efficiency stand so conspicuous at the present moment, and are most creditable to our county. It having been understood that Gallivan, who is an inhabitant of this town, had gone to Listowell, intimation was sent to Dr. Church to this effect, who instantly proceeded, in company with the gallant Mr. Kiston, to the house where Gallivan was understood to be, and found him in company with two other persons. Gallivan made some show of resistance, but Dr. Church, putting a pistol to his head, caused him to surrender, and secured him. On his person was found a Bank Post-bill for 60l. 15s. 11d., which appears to have been altered from 16l. 15s. 11d.

A suspected character, of the name of Prindivide, has also been arrested by Sir John Godfrey, Bart., of Milltown. Both of these men are to be transmitted this day to the county gaol. We are happy to state, that the utmost activity pervades the whole county, for the apprehension of the monsters concerned in this murder.

Westminster Hall.

It has already been stated in the Papers that there was some dispute as to the Lord Great Chamberlain of England's claims to the Coronation property in Westminster Hall, which accounted for the non-removal of the Royal table, the galleries, &c.; but the King has lately signed the warrant, authorising Lord Gwydir, the acting Lord Great Chamberlain, to take down the various temporary structures in and about Westminster Hall, erected for the purposes of the Coronation, and to remove and dispose of the same. Lord Gwydir and Dorset Fellowes, Esq. his Lordship's Secretary, were at the time that the authority was signed, in Paris; but they immediately returned to London to superintend the removal and disposal of the various property and to give directions regarding the arrangements for his Majesty to open Parliament in person.

On Wednesday the whole of the Coronation-property in and about Westminster Hall was sold for Lord Gwydir, by Mr. D. Fellowes, to Mr. Page, in one lot; and Mr. Page immediately set an immense number of men to work, aided by numerous caravans, to take down and remove the property so purchased. The grand chandeliers, &c. in the Hall were first removed; but yesterday was chiefly occupied with clearing the Old House of Lords, the Painted Chamber, &c. which were literally filled with tables, forms and various wood and frame work, which had been used in the several dining rooms, as well as to make arrangements for the ingress, egress, and comfort of the visitors.

The Royal Table, with its splendid coverings in Westminster Hall, is already removed; and the throne, seat, canopy, &c. are being taken down. The splendid drapery, with the Royal Coat of Arms, &c. will be retained by Lord Gwydir; and his Lordship has given directions to have the whole affixed at the end of his dining-room at his Lordship's residence in Hamilton-place, Piccadilly. On being conveyed thither, it was ascertained that fortunately the drapery would fit without requiring to be cut. It will be made to constitute something like a national, as well as a splendid, decoration, of the Lord Great Chamberlain's town mansion. Fronting this Coronation drapery will be placed his Lordship's sideboard, surmounted and decorated with the various portions of plate received as Coronation services by his Lordship's family for several hundred years; and the most prominent parts of what will thus constitute a rich as well as a singular display, will be the 300 ounces of plate, besides a gold ewer, his Lordship's reward for his arduous services at the late Coronation.

The beautiful gilt cornice which surrounded the canopy of the throne-seat, and which was tastefully decorated with the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock, has fallen to the share of D. Fellowes, Esq. who has presented the same to his brother. They will be converted into cornice for window curtains of Mr. F.'s brother's new residence, at Handby. Some other relics of the Coronation have been eagerly sought after by various Noblemen; they have been presented with settees, or double chairs, used at the dinner-tables in the Hall.

The whole of the removals are being conducted with the greatest order, as well as rapidity; and in a few days, without doubt, the Hall, the Chambers, the Committee-rooms, &c. will be entirely cleared.

The Hall, after the removal of the Coronation structures, will not have its proportions affected by any temporary buildings for Courts or any other purpose. The Law Courts at the end of the Hall will not be rebuilt; the plan of the late Mr. Wyatt (the late King's architect) will be partially adopted—that of building Courts for the King's Bench and Chancery behind the stone buildings, and in a line with the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer; there will be entrances into them from the Hall, similar to that into the Common Pleas.

Disturbance at Knightsbridge.**REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF GENERAL PURPOSES TO THE COMMON COUNCIL.**

"To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, of your Committee for General Purposes, to whom it was referred, on the 26th day of October last, to take into consideration the Letters and Copies of Correspondence between Mr. Alderman Waithman, late one of the Sheriffs of this City and County of Middlesex, and the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, relating to the disturbance which took place at Knightsbridge, on Sunday, 26th day of August last, which were laid before the Court by the said Alderman, and to report our opinion thereon, do certify, that for the better understanding and coming to a right and just conclusion on a subject so momentous, as connected with the character and dignity of an officer holding a situation of such responsibility and importance as that of Sheriff of the County of Middlesex, we have endeavoured to obtain the fullest evidence of the circumstances which took place on that day, and have been attended by a considerable number of persons who were present at the transaction above alluded to, and we have, with great pains and anxiety, to obtain the truth of the facts as connected with the riot and disturbance, examined such persons, and caused the evidence to be taken in short hand—a transcript whereof is hereunto annexed, for the information of this Honourable Court.

That we, your Committee, are of opinion, and feel it our duty to report, that the statement and representation made by Mr. Alderman Waithman, in his letter to the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, dated the 27th day of August last, is in substance fully borne out by the evidence which has been produced before us.

That we, your Committee, observe with surprise and regret, that although His Majesty's Government, apprehensive of a breach of the peace as we conceive, between the Life Guards and the people, from the state of irritation in which the minds of both parties were generally known to be, yet that no efficient measures were taken by the Government, or the officers commanding the troops at Knightsbridge, to prevent the same, by guarding against a collision of the irritated parties.

That Mr. Sheriff Waithman, in our opinion, took every wise and necessary precaution to prevent a breach of the peace unaided by any means but the constitutional ones he had power to command, and without any assistance or support from the Magistrates of the County of Middlesex.

We, your Committee, are also of opinion, that the active, praiseworthy, humane, and fearless exertions, as well as prudent foresight of the Sheriff, prevented a scene of violence and bloodshed, and materially tended to allay the irritation of the parties; and that to his firmness and temper alone it can be attributed that no further mischief ensued.

That we, your Committee, do feel, and are convinced by the evidence which has been produced before us, that a violent and personal outrage was committed on Mr. Sheriff Waithman; and, in his person, on the high and important station which he filled—thus tending to insult and interrupt him in the exercise of the civil authority with which he was invested.

We beg leave, further to certify, that it appears to us that the circumstances of the sad disturbance were such as to call imperiously on His Majesty's Government to institute a strict and minute inquiry into its origin, progress, and termination.

And although the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, in his letter to Mr. Alderman Waithman, dated the 28th day of August last, stated, that he had given directions for an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of this transaction; yet we, your Committee, have not been able to ascertain from any of the persons who have been examined before us, that such an inquiry had been carried into effect.

All which we submit to the judgment of this Honourable Court.—Dated this 5th day of December, 1821."

EUROPE DEATH.

On the 27th of November, at the Rev. Dr. Warillaw's, Glasgow, after an illness of five days, in his 19th year, William, only son of the Rev. T. Durant, of Poole. This surprising youth, equally admired for his talent, and beloved for his character, has been taken from the highest literary distinctions in the university of Glasgow, to honours still more exalted, and to engagements still more pure and blissful. The disorder which has thus early terminated a brilliant career of learning and usefulness was suffusion on the brain, attended by paralysis on the right side. The pleasing anticipations of relatives and friends are in a moment blasted by this mysterious event, and a fond father is left in the dreary gloom of widowed and childless desolation. How inscrutable are the ways of God!

Novelty in Glass Manufacture.

The art of manufacturing ornamented glass may be classed amongst the most beautiful of the useful arts, and affords one of the instances in which the moderns excel the ancients in matters of tasteful design and execution. What has greatly contributed to this evident superiority is a scientific knowledge of the chymical properties of earths and metals, a species of knowledge with which the ancients, with the exception, perhaps, of the Egyptians, were almost totally unacquainted. The art, however, even in an imperfect state, was so highly esteemed by the ancients, that very shortly after its introduction among the Romans, it was adopted as the most splendid decoration of their imperial banquets, and almost banished the use of gold and silver ornaments. One exquisite specimen of the skill of the ancients in this department is too well known and appreciated to need any criticism—we refer to the Barberini vase in the British Museum. This, like most of the remaining specimens of ancient glass-blowing, is round; for the ancients seem never to have acquired the art of manufacturing vessels of oval and multilateral forms. The Chinese have brought this art to a high degree of finish, but from the same cause as affected the manufacture among the Romans, have been compelled to confine themselves to a very limited range. Among the moderns, the Venetians led the way in the working of fine glass: from them the art was borrowed by the English, and has gone on constantly improving till our glass-works now excel, beyond all dispute, the glass-works of any other country in the world. It seemed scarcely possible to carry the art any further, but a book has lately been put into our hands, written by Mr. Pellatt, of St. Paul's-churchyard, which gives the hope of elevating the glass-manufacture to the class of the fine arts. His book contains an account of a patent for the ornamental incrustation of glass, with several specimens of the present state of the invention. If we may judge by the plates, and also by some specimens which we have seen, the writer has completely made out a claim to rank among the most eminent of the improvers of our manufactures, and may fairly challenge a place among the professors of the fine arts, though he modestly disclaims any such pretension. Those who may not have an opportunity of seeing his book, or the specimens in his store-rooms, may form some notion of the invention from the following description, extracted from his publication:—

"England has always been famed for bringing to perfection, and directing to a useful application, the crude inventions of other countries. A patent has recently been taken out for ornamental incrustations, called *Crystalline Ceramic*, which bids fair to form an era in the art of glass-making. By the improved process, ornaments of any description, arms, cyphers, portraits, and landscapes, of any variety of colour, may be introduced into the glass, so as to become perfectly imperishable. The substance of which they are composed is less fusible than glass, incapable of generating air, and at the same time susceptible of contraction or expansion, as in the course of manufacture, the glass becomes hot or cold. It may previously be formed into any device or figure by either moulding or modelling; and may be painted with metallic colours, which are fixed by exposure to a melting heat. The ornaments are introduced into the body of the glass while hot, by which means the air is effectually excluded, the composition being actually incorporated with the glass. In this way every description of ornamental glass-ware may be decorated with embossed white or coloured arms or crests. Specimens of these incrustations have been exhibited, not only in decanters and wine-glasses, but in lamps, girandoles, chimney-ornaments, plates, and smelling-bottles. Busts and statues on a small scale, caryatides to support lamps or clocks, masks after the antique, have been introduced with admirable effect. The composition used in the patent incrustations is of a silvery appearance, which has a superb effect when introduced into richly cut glass. Miniatures, however, may be enamelled upon it without the colours losing any of their brilliancy; and thus, instead of being painted on the surface of the crystal, may be embodied in it.

"A most important advantage to be derived from this elegant invention respects the preservation of inscriptions. Casts of medals and coins present no equal security for perpetuating them. The inscription, when once incrustated in a solid block of crystal, like the fly in amber, will effectually resist for ages the destructive action of the atmosphere. Had this art been known to the ancients, it would have perpetuated to us many interesting memorials. In laying the foundation of a public edifice, an incrustation of this kind will be a record *ære perennius*. It is probable, however, that a collateral advantage of no small importance will result from the invention, inasmuch as it will tend very considerably to enhance the value of British glass wares, and to extend the application of glass to new purposes of domestic utility. The highly ornamental effect which may by this means be given to glass, will recommend these incrustations in the place of metallic ornaments for door-plates, or handles, bell-pulls, and the inlaid work of tables, looking-glasses, and others sorts of furniture, besides plateaus, and the decorations of the table or sideboard. The extension of any branch of national industry at the present time is a consideration of the greatest moment."—*Times*, Dec. 1, 1821.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—105—

Respondentia Walk.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Having observed for some evenings past, a Horse standing on the side of the Respondentia Walk, a place to which all the Children of the Town resort for air and exercise, and which is very properly forbidden to all four-footed animals, I inquired of the Sentry near whom the beast was standing, how he came to permit his orders to be so flagrantly infringed under his very nose?

It happened that whilst I was speaking, the Relief came up, and the Corporal answered,—that to be sure such were the orders generally, but that this Horse came from the Fort by the Water-gate, and that the Serjeant of the Guard had given directions to him to let the Colonel's Horse pass.

Now, Mr. Editor, I wish, through the medium of your Paper, to draw the attention of the Authorities in the Fort to the above circumstance; and I trust that the mere notice of such an abuse will be sufficient to prevent its recurrence. That the order for excluding Horses and Dogs from this Walk is a highly proper one, nobody will deny; but to be of any use it must be as rigorously enforced against those that belong to Officers of high Rank and Command, as against those of the meanest of His Majesty's lieges.

May 7, 1822.

AN OBSERVER.

A Large Mouth.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In the JOHN BULL of the 15th of April there is the following extraordinary paragraph, said to be copied from an English paper.

"On Thursday last, a journeyman baker undertook for a trifling wager to pick up 190 stones with his mouth in 50 minutes, on Strand green, Newberry. The stones were one yard distant, and were to be taken up separately, and brought to the place where the first stone was laid; he performed the task five minutes within the time."

Now setting aside the difficulty of putting his nose to the ground 190 times, this wonderful baker is said to have ran upwards of 20 miles in 45 minutes, with a stone in his mouth half the time. Although your Lion has a pretty large mouth, I doubt if he has mouth sufficient to swallow such a very wonderful story.

Your's obediently,

M. H. E.

Upper-Provinces.

Query.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I imagine the best mode of settling a dispute is a reference to some of your numerous and intelligent Correspondents; therefore you will oblige me very much if you can find a corner in your Paper for the following. Suppose A. and B. play a Rubber at Whist against C. and D. with four Cards deficient in one suit, and consequently only twelve tricks instead of thirteen; and suppose C. has the markers of one party and B. the markers of the other, C. looks at the tricks which B. has got (never thinking to look at what tricks he has got himself) and perceives B. to have only six tricks, therefore C. takes it for granted that he has got the odd trick, and marks one towards the game accordingly, and also pockets what B. was betting on the odd trick with him. Such being the case, C. always making one when B. had an equal number of tricks. A. and B. lose the Rubber—Query does the Rubber hold good or not?

Your obedient Servant,

B.

Tas Hall, April 17, 1822.

Babylonian Auctions.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

What the Devil can have become of BARNEY? You've been after saying, I'll go bail, for these last 6 weeks:—the man must have buried himself in one of his own coffins, or surely I should have heard from him. I can't guess, — No, that you can't my honey, and you might as well whistle jigs to a mile-stone as try; therefore, to save you the trouble I'll let you into the secret. I have been busily preparing for the press, a little work in 10 volumes octavo, to be called, "Sketches of Tipperary;" interspersed with anecdotes of the Milesian families from their first settlement in the county, about 189 years after the flood, to the present period; a work of great learning and research, and likely to create no little sensation in the literary world, particularly if I can get a countryman of my own (no vulgar artist) to adorn and illustrate it by views of that interesting and elegant little portion of the globe: but, Irishman-like, I am in Tipperary when I ought to be in Babylon.

You tell us that "The Queen of Nations," in the days of her glory, had an Auction annually, where all the beautiful Virgins were sold in marriage to the highest bidders; and the money arising from the sale of them, (what a sum it must have been!) appropriated to portion the ugly ones who were "knocked down" to those that would take them with the least dowry.

It has occurred to me that something of this kind might be established here "to get off" the accumulated Beauty and Ugliness of this great city. What can all the young men be about? By St. Patrick! if BARNEY's fortune were as large as his heart, and the laws as liberal as his opinions, he would marry ALL the little angels himself rather than they should want, the darlings, the comforts of matrimony. However, let a Committee of Eligibility be established, with a power to issue tickets to all respectable men, which would admit them into the Auction room. Let there be Monthly Sales, and I would have Messrs. TULLOH and Co. appointed the Auctioneers.

I can easily conceive what a treat it would be to the lovers of a rich scene. Imagine the facetious Mr. — in the box, and the business of the day entered upon—"For shame, Gentlemen, the large and beautiful Miss —, going for 50,000 rupees. Turn the young lady round—she is cheap at a lac—I wish General — were here. Going for 50—! I can't knock the lady down for this—shall I say 5,000 more? Thank you Sir—going for 55,000—going! gone!—Book her to the old gentleman with the silver spectacles. Now! Gentlemen, here is a very amiable young lady and 30,000 Rupees!—She's not so handsome as the gentlewoman that was knocked down to the Senior Merchant—but then, she's so good—Walk her down once more. Will no one take her with less than 35,000? Going! going! gone! Hand the young lady with that bundle of Company's Paper to Ensign —."

There is just room for a small trifle of a Poscriptum, so good bye.

My dear Mr. Editor, yours ever,

Durrumtollah, May 3, 1822.

BARNEY McLEARY.

P. S.—My friends in Cossitollah and Bowbazar tell me that I could make a better Bull than the one now in circulation. Shall I turn Editor?

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY		CALCUTTA.	SELL	
8	4	New Loans,	8	0
16	3	Ditto Remittable,	16	0

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY. H. M.

Morning	4	33
Evening	4	58

Diamonds.*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

SIR,

Sir Isaac Newton was a very great man, it must be admitted; and really his discoveries in science were so great altogether, that if it had not been for one or two *lucky hits* he made in absurdity and mistake, he would have been classed as something above humanity. There is among other things a very droll story told, of his having two domestic inmates; a very pretty tabby cat, and a very interesting little kitten; and wishing to allow these his two companions full ingress and egress to his study, at their own uncontrolled pleasure, he had cut in the wainscoat of his apartment, a large hole for the accommodation of the full grown tabby, and a little hole for his lesser cat! Now it is quite certain that although the smaller aperture would not have quite suited the larger animal, the first incision would have answered all the purposes of his juvenile friend.

But about his mistakes in wished-for discoveries, the one about the fusibility of the *Diamond* was among the most remarkable. Betty the Cook might have popped into her kitchen fire all the diamond rings and necklaces of her mistress with impunity; and if his notion had gained ground to the present day, the longest roasting recipe in "The Cook's Oracle" might have been performed, with an intermixture of the bowels of the Brazils with the production of Newcastle, without the smallest injury to those ornaments of delicate female necks and hands. It chanced, though, some few years back, that an enquirer into these matters found out that a heat could be produced that should solve platina in one instant, and would level the Pitt Diamond itself (if it was tried) to a lump of charcoal! I don't believe a *great* many of these precious effects were submitted to the charring process; but that the Discoverer was borne out by experiment, is I fancy pretty certain.

But really, Sir, in this age of novelties, inventions, and discoveries, one does not know where people will stop. To "*live and learn*" is every day more and more the business of our existence; for I see by your Paper, or rather I infer from an Advertisement lately daily issued, that *Diamonds* have vastly more power than being converted into the basis of gunpowder; for they eat, drink, and sleep! Yes, Sir, I am obliged to conclude that they are fed, clothed, and live in lodgings.

We all can understand, when a Horse or a Mare has strayed into Mr. CURRYCOMB the Stable Keeper's Repository, and being unclaimed, he or she has been "eating their heads off" as they say for some three months or so, that his issuing an advertisement telling the fact, is natural enough; and "that if said horse or mare is not claimed and taken away, the quadruped will be sold to pay the expences." All this is, I believe, *law*—but I now find that *Unclaimed Diamonds* are to be sold to pay the expences they have incurred! Now, it has been in former times, up to the present month indeed, quite a known down-right fact, that these pretty little valuables have been put upon a little bed of cotton, closed up in a small Jewel Box, where they lay "as snug as a bug in a rug;" and if they went to *sleep*, it was all we could suppose! Expecence, here, was out of the question; but it now seems that they *do* incur expence: they therefore must eat and drink; for by what other means could they do so?

This notice is also very sensible! Alas! my poor country, England! already overrun with taxes! What additions the Right Honorable Nicholas Vansittart must make to provide entertainment for the very inhabitants of the 3 crowns you gave us a sketch of some time ago, as a head piece to Walter Scott's account of the late Coronation! The stray Diamond in question I have not seen; but suppose it is worth 500 guineas, and say it has been out of the right owner's care 2 years, it is now to be sold to pay the expences, 250 guineas a year! Why some of the Diamonds in the regal appendage are worth £. 10,000 a piece! and of course their devouring ratio goes on with their size and value! Think of this, Sir, and all the concomitant miseries. Parliament, I believe, annually a vote a certain sum for what

is called the Civil List—but now indeed the expences of The crown will be intolerably oppressive! However, as there is usually a *set off* to these and other inconveniences, if we only had patience and philosophy enough to look for them, this feeding system has its advantages—for all things that feed grow fat—to grow fat is to grow large—to grow large is to grow heavy—all therefore we have to do is this, to get an experienced Trader (as they do with Game Cocks) and by the help of Mr. Jeffries' Book (his treatise on Diamonds) and a pair of compasses and callipers we shall beat the late Mr. Thelluson hollow, about augmentation of our several fortunes; for we have only to buy a number of chicken brilliants, stuff them *secundum artem*, bring them up to their due weight and size in due course, and make each grandson a Cræsus. But the Legislature will no doubt take up the subject; because if the possessor of a *Souvenir* in the form of a Breast-pin, should happen to take a whim of restricting the ultimate holder of it to the 4th or 5th generation, the other parts of his family must be defrauded of their competency by the residue of the Testator's Fortune being devoted to provide his Legacy with meat, drink, washing and lodging!

I am, Sir, your's,

A READER AT BREAKFAST.

Money Makers.*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

SIR,

If it be true that "that man deserves well of his country, who can make two blades of grass grow where one grew before," what must *his* merit be, who can disclose a method (intended for the use of the Civil and Military Servants of the Company) whereby certain and immediate riches can be obtained, with the greatest ease, and in the shortest time! It is true that most of the above mentioned Gentlemen, from, *methinks*, a sort of *foolish and unbecoming pride*, quite incongruous with the opinions of the *sensible and enlightened*, would not stoop (as they are pleased to call it) to pursue such a way as I am about to propose of making money: but, I, while in the humour of doing a charitable act, would not *hide my Scheme* from those *few judicious and properly discerning personages*, who might be inclined to take advantage of so *respectable* a means of enriching themselves.

Let then, all those *truly wise* men who are not unfortunately burdened with too *nice and nonsensical* scruples, form a Junta, to be called by some appropriate and distinguishing name, that will be easily and naturally suggested. Let this Trading Company begin business on their own account; for it is assuredly better and more profitable that the Gentlemen of more honorable professions, who *do* sell the good things of life, should sell them for their own good and fullest advantages, instead of for a trifling commission. I presume, Mr. Editor, there cannot be a question of the equal honor, and greater profit, in selling for one's-self. But I do not mean that this Junta should at all exclude themselves from acting also *merely as Agents* in the sale of Wines and Spirituous and Malt Liquors, &c. but I would have them to do greater works, viz. to commission out from the unrivalled Hodgson and Co. and the competing and "sanguine" Mr. Abbott of Wapping, if his Beer should prove to suit some palates as his "expectations" teach us to *hope* it may; from Carbonell and Adamson, whose names are famous in India; as well as from Messrs. Paxton, Marjoribanks, and Co. from Harper and Nisbett, &c. and why not too from Hoffman and Wyatt and Co. &c. &c.? Yes, I say, I would recommend them to send direct to England for all the delicious articles that those Houses are severally famed for sending out to this country, on their own (the Junta's) account, and let them retail the good things themselves at fine large round prices, such as we are forced to pay for the like Dainties to *regular Tradesmen*. The Junta should not fail to ply the public with a plenty of puffing and inimitable advertisements; the efficacy of which is at present every day under proof, and of course they should found a Grand Depot at Calcutta, and have subsidiary ones all over the country, all to be under the management and conduct of those Gentlemen who hold such permanent appointments that

the cash (the main point) in payment of all sales might be indubitably secured.

Those who are wise enough to profit by the hints I have given need not be afraid of too great a competition, at least for a long time to come, as the foolish prejudices before mentioned will prevent many from embarking in the *Wine and Beer Service*, and which can only be eradicated by time and custom. "For," say they, "shall we, who hold the situations of Civilians and Commissions under the King and Company, what! shall we," they cry out, "demean ourselves by becoming *Sodagurs*, and retail Beer and Wine by the dozen!" Now, surely, Mr. Editor, neither you, nor any really wise man, can help perceiving the *pitiable delusion* of those scrupulous men who *despise* to enrich themselves by following in truth very honorable pursuits, but which, though a little inconsistent, they imagine to be "derogatory from the dignity" of their professions. However, I am infinitely happy to see by the advertisements of the day that such *erroneous conceptions and prejudices* are beginning to give way, slowly I allow, to wisdom, and I hope therefore the *present example* and *my scheme* may altogether remove it, and that this my humble and charitable Epistle to you may not entirely be void of use.

Your's obediently,

Money Making Hall, }
April 16, 1822. }

A MONEY MAKER.

Indo-Britons.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In your Paper of the 1st of April your Correspondent "ASIATICUS," quotes Lord Valentia. Although I am not more an admirer of his Lordship than "ASIATICUS" is, I still agree with him in one article of the quoted passage—viz. the necessity for arresting the progress of Colonization in India. The mode his Lordship proposes is such as it is impossible to adopt, but I imagine the Government have the power of preventing further increase if they deem it necessary so to do. And tho' it may cause a stare, I recommend as the means that no child ineligible to the Service, from the circumstances of its birth, shall be brought up in the profession of the Christian religion! for it is the consequent separation from the great body of the Natives that renders the increase dangerous. I recommend too that a heavy tax be laid on all Native women living under the protection of Christians; again, that the seminaries of Education for boys, be under the joint direction of learned Europeans and of Mooslemans of established respectable character. The former to give literature and general knowledge: the latter to inculcate the religious belief. And lastly, my Lord Valentia might act as Choukedar to prevent all reimportation of those already sent home. The increase of girls is of less consequence, and their education might be left to the choice of their parents. If they love them they will send them to Europe never to return.

There is something like jesting in the above proposal, but whether it be feasible or not I think the end proposed deserves attention; and I confess I am not less apprehensive of future consequences than Lord Valentia.

Little reflection will suggest to us the palpable absurdity of denying to Indo-Britons the privilege of serving the State while they are members of the same body: which they are, while governed by British laws, and embracing the same principles of belief. It must arise either from preposterous inconsistency, or the very acme of self-conceit and ignorance in believing them our inferiors by nature. It is still greater absurdity, under any circumstances, to put the very arms by which India was subdued, viz. superior intelligence, into their hands, while we urge them to use them by the insolent superiority assumed by all Europeans in private society. What must be the result? The late essays on the subject of Indo-Britons must touch every heart not absolutely callous: their situation is as unhappy as it is undeserved, and cruelly inflicted on them. The Catholics are in Britain an unfortunate race, but they have yet some comfort; they are

respected in Society, and if not, a short remove soon brings them where they will be; but what have Indo-Britons to look to? Let ASIATICUS, who doubtless means well, tell us that virtue and merit will always make its way in the end;—were the prejudices of Europeans founded on the *want* of these among Indo-Britons, this might be possible: nay, would almost be certain; but such is far from the case: their prejudices are founded on the strongest passions of the heart, vanity and self-love. These are not to be disrooted by the mere force of their admiration of the merit and virtue of others, at all times a weak affection, but still weaker when opposed to self-love. I will go yet further, and suppose that individuals among Indo-Britons, adorned with the brightest talents and virtues, may be received on an equal footing—Will this give them the weight they should possess generally as a body? will that body be received on an equal footing? will the general prejudice against them remain or not? While they are deemed ineligible to the Service by public Regulation, they will always be looked on as inferior; and Europeans, even those naturally generous, and who arrive without this prejudice, will yet be soon taught it; not only by precept and example, but by reflecting on this Regulation.

What then is to be expected but some effort of despair at some future period? History furnishes innumerable examples that the hauteur of conquerors has often been their ruin: Rome owed her infant strength and health to incorporation—Let us look to it! there are minds as penetrating and capacious and hearts as high and gallant among this rejected race as among their European progenitors: They are by nature friends: let us not provoke them to be enemies. When we deprive them of the respect they would meet with from all classes of Natives, as Mooslemans of property and education, we are surely bound by every tie of honor, by gentlemanly good faith, by policy, by morality, to shew them that respect in a proportionably greater degree when we make them Christians.

If we are not thus bound, let us at least not make them wretched; the Native women justly tax Europeans with cruelty in tearing their children from them; and the children, when they can reason, as justly curse the folly of fathers who placed them in a situation so exposed to mortification; and let me ask any one of these fathers what good he proposes to his child from sending him to Europe if he intends that he shall return; what advantage is he to derive from his Christian belief? what advantage unattainable to an equally well educated Moosleman? He will not say it is the child's eternal welfare! for even the bigotry of a priest will not deny the hopes of salvation to any man because he is a Moosleman, and is the happiness here then of both mother and child of no consideration? must both be sacrificed to gratify the father's predilection for the religion in which he himself was bred? or his predilection for he knows not what in short; I speak not to Missionaries or Enthusiasts; but to every reflecting man who loves his child and who is anxious for its happiness.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

April 11, 1822.

GRACCHUS.

Administrations to Estates.

Peter Duplessy, Esq. late of Serampore, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Edward Scott Waring, Esq. late a Senior Merchant in the Honorable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased—Major James Alexander.

Mr. John Smith, late of the Town of Calcutta, a Soldier in his Majesty's Service, deceased—Mr. William Griggs.

Mr. John Driver, late of Baboo Kolly, in the district of Jessore, deceased—David Clark, Esq.

Birth.

At Sangor, on the 25th ultimo, the Lady of Major Biggs, Commanding Artillery at that Station, of a Son.

Deaths.

On the 5th instant, Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, Tide-waiter of the Custom House, aged 33 years, 1 month and 4 days.

On the 1st instant, Miss PASCOELLA RODRIGUES, aged 21 years.

Friendship.

It ill befits an humble muse like mine,
To tell the joys, 'twixt earthly and divine,
(But more divine than earthly,) which are given,
In Friendship's form, to soothe our woes, by heaven.
Feeble, and feeblest mine of all, are words,
To paint the balmy raptures it affords.
Vain the attempt to utter what alone,
No language—nought but *feeling*—can make known.
The bliss of Friendship ne'er can be express'd,
But only felt, and not by every breast.
Few are the chosen bosoms where it lives,
And forms a heaven by the delight it gives!
Few are the hearts in which it can reside,
Uninjur'd by suspicion, guile, or pride!
True Friendship (by the world so ill defin'd)
Dwells not in any but a noble mind;
Though oft the guilty ties, unfirm and slight,
Which Fool to Fool, and Rogue to Rogue, unite,
Which still at some new vice or folly aim,
Are call'd by Friendship's prostituted name:—
Ill-omen'd, hideous union—quick betray'd—
A moment breaks it, as a moment made.
'Tis not *this* sordid feeling I would praise,
But that which virtue, truth, and honor raise,
In breasts congenial, and which never dics,
But with th' immortal soul ascends the skies.
And sure if aught can render dying sweet,
'Tis the conviction we again shall meet,
In the pure realms of blessedness above,
Those who on earth possess'd our warmest love;
Whose Friendship solaced us, whose love delighted,
When every hope (save that in Heaven) was blighted.
Oh! for a tongue to paint the joys that flow,
From Friendship's source, and soothe each mortal woe
Lighten each ill, alleviate every grief,
And give the heart oppress'd by care, relief!
If such the *sweet* effects of that which springs,
In *manly* breasts—if such the joys it brings—
What bliss is his, what heavenly extacy,
Whose heart is join'd in Friendship's holy tie,
To that of some soft female, pure as truth,
Lovely as virtue, warm as ardent youth!
Who says that glowing Friendship forms no part
(Some soul-less Stoic!) of a woman's heart.
Oh! 'tis its very home, and it will dwell
(As I, and thou, MIRANDA, too, can tell)
For ever firmly, *once* it enters there,
And Zephyrs might as well essay to tear
The sturdy Oak from earth, as aught to change
A woman's *Friendship*, though her *love* may range.
Though soft, 'tis firm; though gentle, 'tis secure,
Though warm, 'tis lasting; though devoted, pure.
What blissful days, MIRANDA, have we pass'd,
By *Friendship* bless'd, but ah! too sweet to last!
With what delight our thoughts were still unfolded,
And hearts pour'd out—hearts for each other moulded.
With what fond eagerness each lov'd to hear
The other's tale!—while neither felt a fear
Of future pain, from coldness or deceit,
But both confided—oh! 't was purely sweet!
And how each told the other every grief,
And found in sympathy a sure relief!
How pain and joy alike by both were shar'd,
And every inmost wish and hope declar'd!
And how (save virtue's) free from all controul,
Heart flew to heart, and soul commix'd with soul!
Oh! these were happy times; but now they're gone;
And now we're parted, and our joys have flown.
Yet still that love remains, pure, firm, and true:
No time can change it, and no arts subdue!—

Such are the sweets of Friendship—weakly told—
By vice untasted, unattain'd by gold.
Love, more corrupt, may barter its delight,
For wealth, or rank, and joy with gain unite;
But glorious Friendship flies th' ignoble breast,
And leaves the cold and sordid heart unblest.

Calcutta, April 20, 1822.

PENSEROSO.

The Friend of All.

There is a charm in Friendship's voice,
A feeling dear to age and youth,
Which bids the sorrowing soul rejoice,
And lights the flame of love and truth.
If Heaven-bright skies be overcast,
Enshrouded with Affliction's pall,
When the dark nights of woe have pass'd.
A *Sun* shall shine, THE FRIEND OF ALL.
And if, when verging to the tomb,
No cheering ray of hope appear,
To guide the spirit through the gloom,
And lead her to a happier sphere,
Yet still let every murmur die,
And mercies past to mind recall;
Know there's a *Power* enthroned on high,
The fervent faithful, FRIEND OF ALL.
Oh! after all the ills of life,
In sad succession flee away,
Why should the soul prolong her strife,
Why wish in woe a longer stay?
Free as the air she wings her flight,
For now no more can gift enthral,
She hails the source of light and life,
THE ONE ETERNAL FRIEND OF ALL

LOTHAIR.

Division Orders.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,
The following is an Extract from Division-Orders issued by Lieut. Colonel Lumley, Commanding the Meywar Field Force.

Your's, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Division Orders.—Neemuch, April 3, 1822.

The Commanding Officer is glad to have an opportunity of expressing, in Public Orders, the opinion he entertains of the high state of discipline which is entertained in the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, under the command of Major Alexander Stewart.

The conduct of both Officers and Men of this excellent Corps, since it joined the Force, has been such as to establish a just claim to approbation, whether as to their manner of acquitting themselves of their several duties, or with reference to their conduct in quarters.

The performance of the Battalion on the Parade of Inspection of this morning, was every way creditable to the zeal with which its Parade Discipline must have been attended to; the appearance of the men was soldierlike, and the whole of the movements were performed with steadiness and promptitude; and if any proof were necessary of the excellent system of Drill instruction kept up in the Corps, it must be found in the march in file of the whole Battalion, which could not be surpassed.

The Commanding Officer offers his best acknowledgements to Major Stewart, and begs that he will make a tender of these to the Officers and Men.

Shipping Departures.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
May 6	Caroline	British	W. P. Wadsworth	Isle of France

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
April 12	Vigilant	Arab	Doss Mahomed	Rutnagerry
13	H. M. St. Curlew	British	R. C. Dunlop	Calcutta

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—109—

Indian News.

The following Extract of a Letter was forwarded to the *INDIA GAZETTE*, but reaching too late for insertion in that Paper of yesterday, and the interval of a week occurring between its publications, the Editor has very judiciously consulted the public accommodation rather than his own, and very handsomely transferred the Extract to us for more speedy publication.

We remember a period, and that not long since, when such a reciprocal interchange of communication would not have been well received; and our readers will perhaps remember the fact of our distributing Newspapers to our Contemporaries, on an occasion when we happened to be in exclusive possession of some late ones from England, and their being returned; the Editors preferring even to withhold a gratification from their readers, rather than pollute their fingers by touching any thing that came from the hands of the hated *JOURNALIST*. The follies of that day, *aye*, we hope, for ever passed away; and whatever may be the differences of opinion on European Politics among the Editors now occupying the field, we cannot suppose any of them weak enough to refuse information again merely because it comes to them first through a channel that they would rather have anticipated, had it been in their power to do so.

The Extract from Bhilsah is as follows:—

"In consequence of a Mutiny occurring in two of Scindiah's Battalions, stationed near Seronge, Lieut.-Colonel Hunter of the 27th Native Infantry, has taken the field to prevent their plundering Bursenh and this place, which they threaten to do, if their arrears of pay are not discharged forthwith. From the accounts I have received in passing through the country, it appears they have only got 4 rupees a month for several years past. Concluding that the Sirdars had pocketed the remainder, they first gave some of them a good *licking*; and now mean to make up the balance at the expence of the Muhujuns and other wealthy inhabitants here. The Lieut.-Colonel has marched to Aund, four stages from Saugor, with the 1st Battalion 27th Native Infantry, 2 *Rassallahs* of Rohilla Horse, and four 6-pounders, which I dare say, will effectually deter the fellows from creating any serious disturbance."

Survey of Sirgoojah.—We understand that orders have been lately issued for the institution of a Survey of *Sirgoojah*. The country of *Sirgoojah* is almost unknown to us; but individuals who have visited it, represent it to contain a lofty Table Land called *Myn Pat*, besides the sources of several considerable Rivers, among which the *Hudsoo* is the most important. The Province in question is said also to contain many beautiful and romantic vallies, while to the *Myn Pat* above mentioned is ascribed almost every variety of soil and climate. The district of *Mohree*, a part of *Sirgoojah*, is important in a Military point of view as commanding the only pass (called the *Pustoa*) into the Company's provinces in that direction. Captain Fergusson of the 4th Native Infantry is, we hear, appointed to conduct this Survey.

Madras.—We regret to learn by letters just received from Madras that Mr. Stanley, the eminent Barrister, had died there very suddenly. This event, deplorable on every account, had left the Bar extremely bare of professional assistance.

Lord Cochrane.—Previously to the departure of the *EARL OF BALCARNAS* from the Cape a rumour was current there of the assassination of Lord Cochrane by the partizans of General San Martin. We have taken some pains to ascertain what degree of credit was due to this report, and are now able to contradict it on the best authority. Lord Cochrane was at Guyaquil in December, refitting his squadron. It is needless to state that later accounts than those of December, could not have reached the Cape in the beginning of March. What may have given rise to the story was the animosity now known to subsist between Lord Cochrane and San Martin. We learn on good authority that these two officers had serious differences immediately after the fall of Peru. These differences are understood to have arisen from the Fleet having been kept so long in arrears as to have

fallen into a state nearly approaching to mutiny. Lord Cochrane had in vain represented his difficulties to San Martin, who on every occasion put him off with evasive excuses. Shortly afterwards however his Lordship took an opportunity of repaying himself. It was thought right on some occasion of alarm to put the treasure on board the fleet, and his Lordship is said to have appropriated the whole of its services. This is the history of the case.—*John Bull.*

Native Press.

By a Notice among our Advertisements it will be seen that the *Hindoostanee* Paper set on foot some time ago and which had reached the Sixth Number, is to undergo considerable modification as regards the language in which it is written. It appears that although the *Hindoostanee* is by far the most prevalent of any language spoken in India, yet it is not the best for a Newspaper. This, at first sight, appears somewhat surprising; since a light and popular publication of this kind, whose object is to attract the greatest possible number of readers, might naturally be expected to succeed best in that language most generally and extensively understood. But the anomaly may be easily explained. The *Hindoostanee* is merely a popular language, much employed in colloquial intercourse, but little used in writing; the taste for reading Newspapers is very limited among the Natives, and perhaps confined entirely to persons who have received a polite education. A Native Newspaper, therefore, can expect little support from those who know only *Hindoostanee*; and those in better circumstances will naturally prefer a Paper written in the Persian language, which is a necessary part of the education of every person who has any pretensions to respectability. We suspect there is so much aristocratical feeling among the learned and wealthy Natives, that they consider it derogatory to use the language of the vulgar; in which respect the state of the country is analogous to that of England when the laws were administered and other public business transacted in French, or of Scotland when legal documents as well as works of learning and taste were written in Latin.

It is much to be regretted that this country is not possessed of a language common to all, and employed for every purpose, whether of literature of commerce, of jurisprudence or of government. As a uniform standard of weights and measures would facilitate the interchange of commodities in trade, so a common language would vastly stimulate the commerce of ideas, and promote the mental riches of the people. Dr. Gilchrist, the celebrated patron of the *Hindoostanee* language, would doubtless, had he been still in this country, have been a great advocate and supporter of a Newspaper in what he calls the grand popular dialect of India; and it appears to us that such a publication, if supported by men of learning, might contribute very much to raise the character of that language and bring it into general use in all the affairs of life. For want of such a common medium of communication, it must be apparent to all, that we are every day exposed to all sorts of difficulties; our servants misunderstand us, and we sustain loss, or at least are vexed and disappointed; persons with whom we have business cheat us, and we are unable to detect them; our judicial proceedings are clogged, and it is to be feared the road to truth and justice is thereby rendered extremely intricate, if not sometimes obstructed; our laws are not understood, and consequently our subjects cannot sufficiently appreciate them, nor ascertain when they are obeying and when they are transgressing them.

The Press, indeed might ultimately bring one language into general use, and render it universally understood in this extensive country; and should it do so, it would confer an inestimable blessing on India, if there be any truth in the maxim that the best form of government is that which is best administered. We hope indeed the time will come when the Natives will look back on the predilection of their ancestors for Persian, as we do on the French of the Norman conquerors; and that experience will teach them how much the utility of a vernacular language is preferable to a foreign tongue, however enriched with elegancies or melodious to the ear.

Literary Petition.*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

SIR,

The petitioners X, Y, and Z, who are people of character, knowing me to be a great admirer of your excellent Paper, have put into my hands the Petition enclosed; and desired, that I would use my endeavor to induce you to give it publicity. Fearing there might be something political in it, not peculiarly connected with their republic, I hesitated to comply with their request; and referred them to my brother PERI, who is much conversant with all the mysteries of state policy: but they assured me, that they were so much occupied by their own affairs, that they had never even thought of alluding to the customs of foreign states; and, "you are a Lady," they were pleased say, "deficient neither of beauty nor accomplishments, which cannot fail to interest a sensible Editor." As my brother is, at present, much concerned about the death of a friend of his, an account of which he intends to communicate to you, I consented to recommend their Petition, on condition that I should be allowed to explain, in submarginal notes, such passages as were liable to misinterpretation. I have, therefore, the honor to request, that you would be pleased to indulge their Petition with a place in the first vacant column of your ingenious JOURNAL; and believe me to be, with much regard,

Sir, your obedient Servant,

Bathos Castle, March 1, 1822.

ANA BATHOS.

To the Senate and People of Literapolis, the Petition of X, Y, and Z, Citizens and Freeholders of the Republic of Letters.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That in ancient times, and, as it may be said in the golden age of our republic, equality prevailed among the members of the state; capital honors were decreed alike to all; and precedence was not denied even to the most obscure and ambiguous characters. (1)

That after this glorious constitution was subverted, a tyrannical and lawless aristocracy arrogated to themselves all capital honors, and all leading distinctions. Every one, who found himself at head of a few substantial constituents, however worthless the combination, or happened to be the first representative of a name of quality, assumed the stateliness and magnificence of the most illuminated characters (2). Such freeholders as your petitioners, who, by the immutable laws of the republic, are seldom permitted to enjoy precedence of any kind, and who, consequently, almost never attain the highest honors of the commonwealth, thus sustained an irreparable injury in the obscurity and neglect, which attended their situation, contrasted with the usurped grandeur of their fellow-citizens. (3)

That these high honors, like the cumbrous mass of a gorgeous capitol, having at last become oppressive and intolerable, a new order of things was established. A second golden age may be said to have arisen, more happy than the first. It was decreed, that no assemblage even of the most respectable citizens could confer a capital honor on their prime member. The first character of each circle of the republic (4), the first representatives of the lords of creation, of their estates, and of such as should be dignified with their appellations (5), whoever also

NOTES BY MISS BATHOS.

- 1 All ancient manuscripts are done in capitals.
- 2 For a considerable time after the invention of printing, all substantive nouns and nouns of quality were written with initial capitals.
- 3 X, Y, and Z, seldom begin words; and consequently appear less frequently in capitals than most other letters.
- 4 That is, the first letter of every sentence; the term "period" signifying a circle.
- 5 Names of persons, or beings personified, in which are included the names of days and months, these being generally the names of persons and deities, and the names of places, should be written with initial capitals.

should introduce into the state a measure, which being scanned by the public eye, should be found to promote the harmony, and modulate the voice of a canting multitude (6), were to have a perpetual and indefeasible right to enjoy the highest honors which a literary capital can confer. Nor were any other functionaries, with the exception of the invocator with one eye (7), on any occasion whatsoever, permitted to assume those great marks of superiority above their fellow citizens.

That notwithstanding the wisdom and propriety of these regulations, which have been admired and scrupulously observed by the most enlightened of the state, your petitioners have seen with extreme mortification and regret, that certain malicious and disaffected persons are endeavoring to subvert the commonwealth, by perpetuating the oppressive system of indiscriminate honors; thus abolishing the simplicity, consistency, and elegant frame of the constitution; and indirectly loading with unmerited reproach the unassuming and inoffensive characters of your humble petitioners.

That were it necessary to give further proofs of the ignorance and folly of these ambitious malignants, we could add many such acts of aggression both towards ourselves and towards other respectable individuals. One instance will suffice. The Literagogues, or their abettors, have insulted the family of the Points with the grossest indignities. Though the Points claim their descent from the Comets and the Stars, they are not, like these, permitted to follow the original laws of their nature, which ought to be immutable; nor are they ever suffered to pause for a moment in their own unalienable habitations; but are forced to flee promiscuously through every region of the republic, to the utter confusion and horror of the peaceful inhabitants. Dash, that idol of novelists, unlike any thing in the heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth, which none but the most perverted heathen would worship, has been declared the true representative of every one of the Punct family (8). Whenever any commotion, however trifling, happens in the state, the innocent Points invariably suffer misrepresentation and disgrace. On such occasions it is not uncommon to see three or four of them thrust into one wretched appointment, with horrid clubs suspended over their heads, threatening them with destruction, if they do not perform a duty, which is often impossible (9). This is not the only indignity to which the Points have been subjected. Whenever the Literagogues choose to hold a court of inquest, which they do much oftener than is necessary, a Point bearing a hideous cimeter, with which he is sometimes assassinated, is compelled to follow the procession under the absolute command of Dash, the arch enemy of all his race (9). This injustice to that illustrious tribe is the more reprehensible, in as much as the sons of the Comets are often driven from their courses, and ordered to enlighten regions enveloped in impenetrable obscurity; and the descendants of the Stars are not permitted to shine in their proper places; being often deprived of those situations, which they are best qualified to fill, and which are entailed on the sons of the Comets, inadequate to accomplish the numerous and oppressive duties, with which they have already been overwhelmed (10.)

6 The first letter of every line in poetry should be a capital.

7 Notes 4th, 5th, and 6th, include all cases in which words are to be distinguished by initial capitals, with the exception of the exclamation O, and pronoun I.

8 It is impossible to say what is the precise meaning of the dash (—). It is inserted both after a comma, and after a period; and equally as well after a point of interrogation, or exclamation, as when it takes on itself the whole responsibility, and stands alone. In short, it is not regulated by any precise application; and therefore can signify nothing.

9 My brother Mr. PERI BATHOS is very partial to I! and I—: but I never use them.

10 Commas are often very improperly omitted, and often as improperly inserted in the place of a semicolon, a colon, or a period, by which the sense of a passage is often obscured, and sometimes rendered unintelligible. I often tell my brother, who is really very deficient in the knowledge of punctuation, that one will never compose an elegant

That influenced by these reasons, we your humble Petitioners beseech and conjure you to take our petition into your serious consideration; and to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient, either to suppress the Literagoues altogether, or by the influence of your authority, to bring the offenders to condigna punishment.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Letterland, February 11, 1822.

X. Y. Z.

sentence, who knows not how to insert the points correctly. I have often to punctuate my brother's essays myself.

My plan is never to make a sentence very long; nor to connect ideas in the same construction, which have no relation. When the grammatical construction is complete, I always put a full stop: unless indeed another complete sentence follows, closely connected with the preceding in sense, and associated with it by means of some conjunctive particle. In that case, just before the conjunction I put a colon. When the grammatical construction of an expression is complete, but not terminated, I affix a semicolon: and I insert a semicolon just before an expression, whose construction depends on a present participle, unconnected with a finite verb; the expression in this case being understood to terminate the sentence. Every phrase, that contains a finite verb, I terminate by a comma: unless it requires some other point. Consequently, a comma is always placed before the relatives "who," "whose," "whom," "which," "that," and the conjunction *that*, in the middle of a sentence. When a distinct phrase separates two words, connected in grammatical agreement, or government, I put a comma both before and after it. I do the same, when a phrase intervenes between a conjunction, and the member it conjoins. I put a comma after each of a series of particulars; a semicolon after each series, if there is more than one; and a colon, when the divisions are still more general.

More Blunders.

SIR, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

I regret to be obliged to acknowledge that my congratulations offered to the Community of this City have been premature. Notwithstanding their knowledge of the "vast importance" of the observations that our Calcutta Astronomers were making, notwithstanding their confidence in the perfection of their instruments for the purpose, notwithstanding their intentions of procuring unexceptionable data for the correction of our Astronomical Tables, they now declare that great allowances are to be made for mistakes in the observers, errors in their instruments, and the peculiar difficulty of their position in observing!

My eagerness to express my pleasure at the news of such great discoveries (as I might have had some reason then to suppose them) has caused me to be classed by a Correspondent in the JOHN BULL of the 2d instant, among those writers "whose greatest delight consists in exposing inadvertencies when such happen to exist in any document having the slightest connexion with office," and among a "whole herd of cavillers who are called forth, not for the sake of truth itself, but to detract from merit."

Who could suppose inadvertencies likely to occur among men who are pompously called "Our Calcutta Astronomers?" Had the observations indeed been made by a set of School Boys learning the science, every candid person would have made large allowances, and would have considered the attempt meritorious. But those who propose to correct the errors of a Bradley, a Maskelyne, &c. should have some knowledge of more certain means of observation, and greater skill too, than the Astronomers of the East yet possess.

I cannot but think after all that SPECTATOR is a Radical in his heart, or he would never have connected such inaccurate and ridiculous observations with office: such was never my intention, nor should I have supposed that such a connexion subsisted, but from the information now given that these errors were official ones.

SPECTATOR, himself, however, favors us with a new discovery; for, he says it is clear to him, that because VENUS is receding from the sun she comes to the meridian LATER every day.*

* This Astronomer seems still to suppose the Planet going the wrong way.

But as VENUS is to the westward of the sun, the more she recedes from him the EARLIER she must come to the meridian. This blunder is however only of a piece with all the rest.

By way of correcting the errors of his Friends, another Correspondent in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE favors us with a few of his observations, in which some rare methods of observing are made use of, and a still more singular discovery made.

His observations inform us that by carrying the Star's image to the Sun the rate of motion was about 1" per minute; but, strange to say, on carrying the Sun's image to the Star (or simply reversing the Sextant) the rate of motion was accelerated to 10" and 12".* What numerous properties these Reflecting Instruments possess! We shall by and bye find, perhaps, on trial, that the distance between St. John's Church and St. Andrew's, is ten times greater than the distance between St. Andrew's and St. John's! Rare observations, these, from which to correct the Tables and determine all the problems that are yet unsolved. Newton and La Place will be thrown into the shade by the Meridian blaze of our Eastern Discoveries.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

CURIOSO.

May 4, 1822.

* A rate of above 160" in 16 minutes.

Native Papers.

Contents of the JAN-I. JIHAN NOOMA, No. VI.

1—The erection of bridges on the rivers Hindue and Kalee, at Meerut and Sharanpoor.—2—Some circumstances attending the celebration of the King's birth day.—3—The repairing of the Canal extending from Feizabad to Shajahanabad.—4—The construction of a looking glass in France, representing various colours.—5—The unwillingness of the inhabitants of Brazil to be governed by the King's son (of Portugal).—6—The cutting of a Road, from Calcutta to Gunga Sangor, and the advantages arising from it.—7—The exchange with the island Mauritius.—8—Penang. The settlement between the inhabitants of Penang and Assam.—9—The sinking of two ships at Manila.—10—The recovery of the health of His Majesty.—11—The execution of Muhurbaun Sing, the robber, at Oude.—12—The population of several countries.—13—The detection of some Robbers at Lucknow.—14—It is reported that a war will take place between the King of Tehree and Jor-Secunder.—15—Of Rangoon. The raising of the prices of some articles.—16—The arrival of Runjith Sing at Lahore, after conquering Bhawalpoor.—17—The robberies going on at Goruckpoor and Jaunpoor, to a great extent.—18—On the death of Muhamed Alee Mirza.

Contents of the SUMMOCHAR CHUNDRIKA, No. X.

1, 2, 3, 4—Advertisements.—5—Current value of Government securities.—6—Essay on the utility of the Art of Printing.—7—Civil Appointments.—8—Of Loans and Promissory Notes.—9—Detection of some robbers in Lucknow.—10—A violent storm of wind and thunder accompanied by a shower of hail, at Bhogulpoor.—11—Death of a Sepoy, at Cawnpoor, by the bite of a leopard.—12—A fire near Free-school Lane.—13—Release of a certain number of prisoners in the Calcutta Jail, and also in Bhogulpoor and Namgur, on the birth-day of His Majesty.—14—A reply to the observation made by a Hindoo, in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, on the 22d of April, respecting the inconsistency of the festival of Chharrack Poojah, with the Shatru, and its being a modern invention.—15—Strictures upon the Editor of the SANGBAUD COW-MUDDY.—16—Remarks on the observations of a correspondent in the SANGBAUD COW-MUDDY of the 13th of April, under the signature of ISHON-CHUNDRO GANGOPADHYA, who has endeavoured to introduce among the Hindoos the English mode of invitation.—17—A letter from a Correspondent continuing the series of observations on the suffering of Cows; and begging the printers of the other Bengalee, Persian, and English News-papers, to have that letter inserted in their papers, and not to stop till such time as the evil be remedied.—18—Death of Cow-MUDDY—meaning that the Bengalee News-paper entitled "The SANGBAUD COW-MUDDY" is no more to be printed.

N. B. The insinuation contained in the last paragraph is not perfectly consistent with truth. TRANSLATOR.

Native Newspapers.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE SUMMOCHAR CHUNDRIKHA.

For the Calcutta Journal.

New Comedy.—A Comedy denominated "Naldo Dumoyntee's* Jattrā" has been lately published by many very great and rich men of Bhubonypoor, a place lying to the south of Calcutta. These persons have, according to their respective circumstances, contributed to the fund established for the getting up of the Comedy, some 100 Rupees, other 500, and so on. From this we may hope the play will be a standing one. Many sorts of dresses, ornaments, and musical instruments of wonderful structure are now preparing; and boys are studying music, dancing, singing, and the parts they shall have to act. They are now resolved to build a theatre, and then to commence their comedy: a comedy which is to surpass any hitherto published. Further particulars of this will be inserted afterwards, when properly known.

Robbery.—At about 12 o'clock on the night of the 21th of Falgoun, a gang of banditti consisting of not less than fifty persons, came into the house of one Chomur Mundoll, an inhabitant of Jogoolay district, of Poonour Purgunnah in the Zillah of Nudya, cut him to pieces, and made themselves possessors of all his property. Some of them, however, did not escape the blows which his son levelled at them with a sword. The Daroga's endeavours to get hold of these monsters, will not very likely prove fruitless.

Concremations.—By intelligence received from Goya, we learn that on the month of Choit last, a Brahmin, together with his wife, went on a pilgrimage to the place, but being there seized with Cholera Morbus, he died in consequence. Upon this, his wife was ready to burn herself with the husband; and while the Judge of that place, Mr. Christopher Smith, was doing all he could to dissuade her from thus sacrificing her life, to prove her chastity, she thrust one of her fingers into the fire. On this the judge, left her at her liberty, and the virtuous female by mounting the burning pile of her deceased husband, departed for Heaven!

Another instance of Concremation.—It appears from the Madras papers that a Marhatta woman having prepared herself to undergo a Concremation with her deceased husband, the Judge of the place tried in every possible manner to persuade her to the contrary by preaching morality to her; but it was all in vain: for the woman not regarding a word of what he said, after having gone through the usual ceremonies ascended the pile, and lay down with her affectionate husband in her bosom, when her son, aged about seven years, setting fire to the pile, the happy woman with her husband, steered her course safe towards the Heavens!

Murder.—One Burnoo, a Moosulman prostitute, who resided in Emambattee lane, at Cossitollah, having quarrelled with her gallant on the night of Thursday, the 25th of April, received from him three or four severe cuts with some weapon. The Police Officers immediately seized the perpetrator of this heinous act, and sent the expiring female to the Hospital, where she unfortunately died that very night.

Murder.—The people of Joogpoor district in Fugoollahpoor Purgunnah of the Zillah of Nuddya, found, on the morning of Wednesday, the 8th of Choit, two Moosulmans lying dead on the public road to the east-side of the place, and many wounds as if made by a spear were also discovered on their bodies. The Chowkeydar of the district speedily went and informed the Dorogahs of Ugrudeep and Honrao of the dreadful circumstance, and they accompanied him to the scene of murder. They then collected all the people of five or six surrounding villages, and tried almost every means in order to find out who the sufferers were, and who the offender; but not succeeding, they secured the dead bodies upon a scaffolding and complained to the Judge of Kishno Nagar, who accordingly sent the city constable, a surgeon, and others, to make a further enquiry; their diligent endeavours, however, have not been attended with any success.

Death.—Obhoyanund Turkolunkor, a man well learned in the Shastras, who formerly resided in Brumpoor, and then in Bhotpara, had built a college in Noboddee and became a professor. His fame spread through different parts of the world, and he was so very excellent a scholar that he could easily solve the most intricate questions which other Pundits used frequently to put to him. Thus did his extensive learning gain him great fame and respect. His very manner of argument was sufficient to produce a degree of fear in the minds of the Pundits, who could not without difficulty understand his meaning. This man departed this life on the river side at Nusoroya on his way home from Noboddee by water, for the purpose of being recovered from a fever. This mournful event happened on Monday, the 22nd of April the day before the new moon. His wife shortly after arrived at the spot in a small boat, had the pile made ready, and, by burning herself with her deceased husband, went up to Heaven with him, and is now enjoying perfect felicity.

* NALDO AND DUMOYNTEE are the names of a King and Queen, the Hero and Heroine of the piece TRANSA.

But people here have been mourning and crying for so great a loss, exclaiming: "O God, What hast thou done? Why deprivest thou this man of his life instead of depriving us of ours?" Thus are those he left behind him, particularly the learned, bewailing his loss.

Pestilence.—About a Lakh of men, consisting of Forty thousand Bengalees, thirty thousand Marrahttas, and other thirty thousand of different descriptions going on a pilgrimage to Goya on the month of Choit last, a great many have died of Cholera Morbus.

Scarcity of Salt.—The poor people are now suffering very much from the price of salt and opium having been greatly raised. This is owing to some person's having monopolized these articles for his own advantage by selling them at a high price, rather than from the scarcity of the things themselves. It can in no wise become a rich man to deprive poor men of salt (which is their best sauce) in order to add to their immense wealth. Formerly salt was sold only by the Honourable Company at a high price; but this year it has been monopolized from them again by a very opulent person at a considerable rate for his own profit, who sells it to other tradesmen at exorbitant prices, and they in their turn double them, which indeed proves injurious to the poorer part of the community. So deplorable a circumstance as this—the injustice of some of the rich which gives rise to so much misery on the part of the subjects, is truly worthy the attention of the great.

Translation from the JAM-I JUHAN NOOMA, No. V.

The encomiums of Chunder Lall, the deputy WAZIR of Ukhbarabad, by the Editor.—It is the duty of all men to assist each other, both in their inward and outward circumstances in relieving their distress; but more especially ought it to be the object of the rich and the great, those favourites of nature, to alleviate the miseries of their fellow-creatures. Chunder Lall is a man of noble extraction. From the long services he has rendered his master (the Nabob of Ukhbarabad) he enjoys a greater degree of influence, and is much honored and esteemed by him. The fame of his valour shines through distant places. He possesses a noble mind;—mild and affable in his disposition, and inclined to forgiveness. His mighty arm never fails to protect the innocent, and to chastise the unjust, but he exercises his justice with moderation; and it is always mingled with mercy.—His friends share his bounty as well as his enemies. There is no son of affliction within his reach, that does not experience his clemency, but all have their miseries alleviated. Foreign learned-men, Poets, and Soldiers are never looked upon with indifference: on the contrary his hospitality extends to them without partiality; and they have their wants supplied, under the shadow of his wings. His benevolent mind is so much inclined to virtuous deeds, that he is resolved never to enter into any secular business, before he renders some good to his fellow-creatures in the morning. Besides he is much attached to the welfare of the Honourable Company, and always endeavours to promote their interests.

I shall observe now, that the encomiums I have passed on this man, do not proceed from the motive of my receiving or gaining any private emolument; but on the consideration, that justice should be done to every deserving character, by acquainting the public with it;—nor have I exaggerated in the smallest degree: on the contrary, I have only mentioned one tenth of what he possesses.

From the JAM-I JUHAN NOOMA, No. IV.

6—Telingah.—The inhabitants of Telingah have broken down the house, and plundered the property of Badshurtee, on account of the King's bestowing undeserved favours on him. In order to prevent any more dangerous consequences, the King is now inclined to expell him out of the country.—5—Kotah.—The King of Kotah has submitted to the British Government, and has agreed to give the Honourable Company 5 Annas per Rupee, of his public Revenue.

Shipping Arrivals.

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
April 14	Good Success	British	W. Poyton	Calcutta	Feb. 28

Stations of Vessels in the River.

MAY 6, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—ST. THIAGO MAJOR (P.),—VALLETTA,—JOHN BARRY, outward-bound, remains,—CHARLES MILLS, proceeded down,—TITAGHUR (brig) passed up.

Kedgerree.—HARRIET, and LADY FARQUHAR (brig) outward-bound, remains.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ship EARL OF BALCARNAS.